The Columbian.

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WHEN YOU WANT TO

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WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS AND ASSURE YOU OF CONTINUED EXCELLENT SERVICE.

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If you would always look well, feel well, and be well leave it to us. We always give the best we can for your money. That's the reason we have enjoyed a generous share of the patronage of this section all these years.

You will be surprised how good a Suit you can buy at this store for $15 to $20.

We make your Suit here; slip one on out of our large stock, or measure you and send away and have it made.

TOWNSEND'S
CORNER
CLOTHING STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DANVILLE DEFEATED.

One of the noisiest, most crowded, well-played, and altogether satisfactory games that has been played in Bloomsburg for years was that of yesterday, when the Recreation team met Danville in the much discussed replayed game of July fifth, which ended in a Bloomsburg victory with a score of 5–1.

The voluminous amount of superheated atmosphere which has been cast about over this contest served to draw a record-breaking crowd to Recreation Field from all parts of this county and from Montour. The stand and bleachers were full, and the field was well-nigh surrounded with enthusiasts. Many automobiles were on the ground.

The first and eighth innings were the lucky ones for Bloomsburg, in which two and three runs, respectively, were made. Danville scored its single tally in the ninth, with the assistance of carelessness on the part of the locals.

Hine, the local pitcher, covered himself with glory, striking out thirteen men, and allowing only four hits.

The locals banged out eleven hits, one of the most spectacular of which was that of Brogan in the eighth, when the bases were full, bringing in three runs. Bloomsburg fielded well, there being but one error. Danville had two.

In view of past difficulties, the game was a good one to win and the fans were jubilant. It is to be hoped that the contest has put an end to jingoism.

CANDIDATES NOTIFIED.

The Democratic candidates for State offices were officially notified of their nominations at Williamsport yesterday.

Bruce F. Sterling made the notification address, and was followed by the candidates, C. LaRue Munson, nominee for the Supreme Court; J. Wood Clark, for Auditor General, and George W. Kipp, for State Treasurer.

Many prominent Democrats from all over the State were present. John G. Harman and C. A. Small, of town were members of the notification committee.

STATE TROOPER KILLED.

John C. Smith, of Centralia, a member of troop C of the State Constabulary, was shot while on duty at the scene of the strike riots at the Pressed Steel Car Works at McKee's Rocks, and died on Monday. Four bullets had entered his body and his skull was fractured. The body was shipped to Centralia.

Mr. Smith was well known in the lower end of the county, and has occasionally visited this town. He is survived by his parents and four brothers and sisters.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

At a meeting of the directors of Harman and Hassert Tuesday the annual election of officers was held and resulted in all of the old officers being re-elected as follows; J. Lee Harman, president and treasurer; John G. Harman, secretary; and George Hassert, vice president. The meeting was held in the office of the company with practically all of the directors present.

Don't fail to see that your own son, or your neighbor's son, who voted on age last fall, is Registered. He cannot vote if he is not. And Wednesday, September 1st, is the last day that this important matter can be attended to.

FOR CREASY'S JOB.

Several Possible Columbia County Aspirants

Democratic politicians and Republicans as well are casting covetous eyes at the possible opening for a legislator new at the game to represent Columbia county at Harrisburg. It seems to be fairly established, although he has declined to commit himself, that "Farmer" Creasy, who has held down the job of Representative from this county for many years, will shy his castor at the Senatorial nomination.

There will be no dearth of timber in the Democratic party should a successor to Creasy in the Assembly be wanted. Already the names of various possibilities are being brought forward, prominent among whom are W. C. Johnston and William Chrisman, Bloomsburg attorneys; Charles Shaffer, of Berwick, a candidate for Associate Judge two years ago, and Alexander C. Jackson, a Berwick attorney.

HOME FROM PHILIPPINES.

E Joe Albertson, son of Mrs. Ella Albertson of Light Street road, arrived in Bloomsburg last Tuesday from the Philippines where for the past eight years he has been engaged in teaching, and in government administrative work.

He has been granted a ten months' leave of absence. When he returns to the East he will have made his second trip around the earth.

CARLISLE'S CELEBRATION.

Carlisle is now celebrating Old Home Week. Elaborate preparations were made for it, and the town is crowded with old residents. The initial services were held last Sunday in all the churches and on Dickinson College campus.

This is the first Home Week Carlisle has had in one hundred and fifty eight years.

SILK MILL PICNIC LARGE.

Ten coaches filled to overflowing carried the crowd which attended the Silk Mill Picnic to Indian Park, near Williamsport, last Saturday.

Not only was the Silk Mill closed for the day, but a number of the other manufactures were shut down in order to allow the employes to attend the picnic.

BAND CONCERT NEXT SUNDAY.

The Citizens' Band, under the direction of Chas. P. Elwell, will give a concert in front of the Town Hall on Sunday afternoon. It will be given under the auspices of the Friendship Fire Company. A program of eight numbers has been arranged.

Contract Let for Conduit Towers.

The contract has been let by the Harwood Electric Company and the Columbia Power, Light and Railways Company for the construction of two sixty-five foot steel towers to be placed on either side of the Susquehanna river above Berwick and Nescopeck, Archibald and Company being the successful bidders. To these spans there will be stretched six steel cables, each 2,200 feet long, which will carry the current from one side of the river to the other. The contract was let at a meeting between general manager Ellis of the Columbia Power, Light and Railways Company, general manager John Wise of the Harwood Company and Mr. Archibald, representing the construction company.

THE STROLLER.

The Stroller was placidly puffing his pipe at his desk, longing for something to happen that would furnish newspaper copy—either that gold had been discovered on the River Hill, or that somebody had been arrested for selling cigarettes to minors, or that Bloomsburg had moved to first place in the Susquehanna League, or something of this unusual character with which a few columns of reading matter might be filled.

News was scarce. The genial philosopher wrinkled his forehead, tucked his feet in the waste basket, and refilled his pipe. The office was warm and sultry. Slowly his head drooped and his cares were forgotten. He was dreaming of pleasant fields and hills and waterfalls, when his pipe fell to the floor and he awoke with a start.

The visions had proved to be his salvation; he would go to the places of which he had dreamed, and spend a day or so in close proximity to nature. He remembered that Billy Lansdowne had often asked him to take a hike to Kitchen Creek. He lost no time in phoning to that worthy.

One hour later found the two on a northbound B. & S. train en route for Central, togged in khaki and leggings.

"Howdy, gents," quoth Mine Host of the Central Park Hotel as the Stroller and his friend entered the office of that establishment. "Rooms for the night? Yes, sir. Breakfast? Oh, we have it at half past five, but you can get it earlier if you want to."

While waiting for supper the Stroller strolled out to look at the village and the country. He sauntered along the parched and dusty road, and then wandered through fields and among the rocks.

"Hey sonny," he shouted to a rustic urchin, "which way is Fishing Creek?"

"Yer standin' in the middle of it, yuh blame fool," returned the boy.

Sure enough he was. A lot of dry stones piled helter-skelter showed where there was once a rippling stream. The Stroller muttered something about Jupiter Pluvius not having been on the job lately, and rambled back to supper.

After the evening meal, the villagers assembled along the road opposite the tavern and waxed excited over a game of quoits. Mine Host sat on the porch and discoursed to his two guests on the respective merits of the contestants.

Darkness and the cool night air brought a dozen or so into the hotel office, and our two friends found themselves part of a little group, seated in wooden chairs tilted back against the wall, all silently puffing their pipes, the smoke from which floated lazily around the single coal oil lamp.

Mine Host monopolized the conversation and entertained the assemblage with interesting yarns. When, after an hour, he lapsed into silence, the Stroller, anxious that the meeting should not pall, cast about for a subject of conversation, and, seeing a "Moxie" sign on the wall, innocently inquired whether it was a kind of whiskey, which show of ignorance so disgusted the other listeners that he discreetly withdrew and went to bed.

The next morning Mine Host set forth a good breakfast for the hikers at five thirty, after which they bade the genial landlord farewell, and sauntered away toward Red Rock, five miles distant.

Following a lonely road which skirts the highlands, they reached that little settlement, and turning northward into the hills, wandered two miles further to the foot of Kitchen Creek.

Now the Stroller had often been told of this stream. Moreover, he once knew a man who had taken pictures of it, so, with joy and expectation in his heart, and a kodak in his hand, he approached its lower reaches.

The ears of the wanderers were greeted with a rushing of water as they neared the bridge under which the torrent makes its final leap. A few steps below the road brought them to the lower falls. Through a gorge, hollowed out through centuries, the flood leaped into a foam surrounded by perpendicular mossy walls and fern bedecked banks. This first glimpse of the stream was alone worth the journey.

But more natural beauties and wild grandeur yet awaited the ramblers. They began the ascent through the glen by the mountain path which follows the stream to its source. Through shadowy woods, penetrated in little spots by the sunlight, over log bridges which cross and recross the frolicking water as it hurries over its rocky bed, they climbed upward. A distant commotion of the water was gradually intensified until it overcame the low murmur of the quieter stretches as they neared the first of the series of cascades which extend to the summit of North Mountain. They gazed at it in silence. Even the loquacious Billy was casting around for words to express his appreciation.

"Pretty nice, eh?" came the query from behind them. Startled by a voice in this solitude, they turned and saw the warden of the glen; a pleasant fellow, with a sombrero, and a formidable looking gun on his hip.

The trio then continued the ascent, the warden giving interesting information, and proving to be a very entertaining companion.

"Have a cigar," asked the Stroller.

"Thanks," said the warden, as he pocketed the cigar and lighted up his pipe.

Up the winding three miles of magnificent wilderness they climbed; now along a murmuring pool or a gently running reach of ripples; now past a ninety foot cliff where the water dashes in many a stream over the jagged rocks upon the face of the precipice into the pools below; now by a series of rocky steps over which the stream tumbles in picturesque beauty; and at another place past a lofty shelf over which the creek plunges in a solid sheet, pounding and swirling in the rocks thirty feet below the brink.

The Stroller felt that, though much of praise had been bestowed upon this scenic stream, much had been left unsaid; the general public knew too little about it, save for an occasional picture postal card.

As all good things must come to an end, so, at last, did the falls. The party reached the top of the mountain, where the warden bade adieu to the other two, who continued their way around Lake Dodson. They were thirsty, for Mine Host had served them with very salty fried ham for breakfast. The creek water was colored by the bark of the woods, and was undrinkable.

[Continued on page 5]

SAFE-GUARDING THE PEARL MUSSEL

A Valuable and New Mississippi River Industry is in Danger of Extinction

STORIES OF SOME LUCKY FINDS

Scientists Take Up the Question of Artificial Propagation—Excitement Caused by Lucky Finds—Pearl Hunting Parties.

One of the tasks the Government has set for itself this summer is to find out why the pearl bearing mussels of the rivers of the Mississippi River are disappearing, and to try to propagate them. A commission headed by Prof. Paul Bartsch of Burlington has made a thorough search of the Mississippi and its tributaries to find out all about the mussel.

The mussel is highly regarded in that section of the country. Not only has it been the basis of a very profitable industry in the way of furnishing raw material for button making but it has enriched a great many who have merely taken up the hunt in the hope of finding valuable pearls.

Mussels have been found in large quantities along the upper Mississippi, but pearls are few and far between, due possibly to the fact that the temperature of the water is not so favorable to the propagation of the slug, the technical name for the pearl bearing secretions. Down along the White and Arkansas rivers hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of pearls have been found in the last five years. In Arkansas more than a million dollars worth of them have been unearthed in that time.

The pearl bearing mussel has been found now and then for years in the Arkansas rivers by fishermen who use it as a bait for the drum and the red horse varieties of the sucker family of fish. Several lucky finds of this character on the Black River started everybody hunting.

It was all a gamble. Only now and then a mussel with the precious stone attached would be found, but when once discovered it was well worth the time employed. Those who would not wade loafed around on the banks and bid against one another for the untouched shells brought in by the fishermen. Bathing parties and picnics at which the interest centred in pearl fishing were common.

Many stories are told of lucky finds. A trio of tramps one day tried to induce a ferryman to carry them across the river. He gruffly refused, telling them to go work and hunt pearls for a living. They took his advice, and in about three hours had gathered several bushels of shells. Sitting down to open them, they discovered in the fifth shell a pearl that sold for more than enough to buy all the early possessions of the ferryman.

A lad playing about a boat used for pearl fishing discovered something shiny on the bottom. He showed it to a man whom he met on the street, and cheerfully accepted $10 for the pearl. The man disposed of it to a friend for $50, who sold it later for four times that sum to a professional buyer, who is reported to have received several thousand dollars for it.

A business man who was on the verge of bankruptcy went down to the river to put in a few days fishing while he contrived to think some way out of his difficulties. On the first day he found three pearls that he disposed of for sufficient to pay all of his debts.

Pearls worth $900 were found one afternoon by three young Northern women who had accepted an invitation from a Southern hostess to join a bathing party with a pearl fishing attachment. The proper dress for these functions, by the way, was the ordinary bathing dress and broad brimmed straw hats.

Although the industry has waned greatly the last year, there are still numerous camps of fishermen to be seen dotting the river banks. The shallows were, of course, first looted, and nowadays most of the work is done in the deeps. For this purpose oyster tongs are used, and the work is kept up most of the year.

Dredging for pearls is very largely a business matter these days. Dredges are used on the deep places and on the bars the river bottom is ploughed up and the mussels brought in scows and opened. The shells are saved and sold to the button factories that have sprung up at every town and village. These shells more than pay the expenses of the work, and the pearls found are clear profit. Several comfortable fortunes have been built up in this way.

There are hundreds of button factories all along the upper Mississippi. Wherever there are sandbars and shallow places the work of dredging for mussels goes on. The supply is getting shorter every year, and to preserve the sources and propagate the mussel the last Congress was induced to make a liberal appropriation.

Shells by the carloads are shipped to the factories and there they are made into blanks and buttons. A big business in shipping the blanks to Germany has been built up in the last few years.

Rule Where Men Burn.

The rule of conduct on and beyond Aden, where men burn and die, is keep the head cool and the stomach warm.

POISONING PRAIRIE DOGS

They Are a Serious Pest to Western Farmers and Stockmen.

Who would think that the prairie dog, the shy and amusing little rodent that we like to watch before the door of his burrow at the zoo, would ever become the subject of Government intervention or endanger the success of stock raising? Yet such is the fact, says the Technical World.

Out on the national forests which Uncle Sam is guarding for the use of the public expert hunters have gone after the prairie dogs with zeal—and poison—and the work will go on yet more vigorously next year. In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the work an area of some 60,000 to 75,000 acres of actual dogtown was selected for the test by the United States Forest Service. From 80 to 90 per cent. of the dogs were killed with the first distribution of the poison.

The poison is prepared by coating wheat with a preparation of strychnine, cyanide of potassium, anise oil and molasses. When a sufficient quanity is ready the poisoned wheat is carried to the field of operations. There the stockmen gladly supply men and horses, and the wheat is given out to the riders and distribution begins.

Each rider carries the wheat in a tin pail supported by a gunny sack slung across his right shoulder and hanging at his left side. His left hand is free for the reins. With his right hand he uses a tablespoon to measure out the poison and drop it near the entrance of the holes.

A little practice enables the men to drop the wheat while keeping their horses on a sharp trot. By crossing the town to and fro, like a man sowing grain, they can cover a large area in a surprisingly short time.

It is necessary to go over the ground a second time, and by spotting the occupied holes the remaining dogs will easily be killed with a very small amount of poison. The average cost an acre for the poisoning material is one and one-half cents.

Prairie dogs are very obnoxious to the stockmen, for they devour much grass and undermine the surface of the ground with their burrows. Where they establish themselves the destruction of the range is only a question of time. While it is hard to say just what amount of feed a prairie dog will consume in the way of grass, it has been estimated by the United States Biological Survey that thirty-two prairie dogs will consume as much grass as one sheep, or 256 dogs as much as one cow.

Fully Equal.

Aunt Mandy is an old colored woman who for years has done washing for several families. She has had several mantrimonial experiences, and when her last husband died one of her customers attempted to condole with her.

"I was very sorry to hear of your husband's death, Aunt Mandy," she said.

"Ya'as, ma'am," said Aunt Mandy. "He was a pow'ful good man."

"What did he die of?"

"Ah really don't know, ma'am."

"You don't know! Gracious! Could not the doctor tell you?"

"Ah didn't have no doctah, ma'am," said Aunt Mandy. "He jes done died a natch'ral death."

It wasn't long, however, before Aunt Mandy had another husband.

"I hear you are married again," remarked her patron one day.

"Ya'as, ma'am," giggled Aunt Mandy. "Ah was done married las' Sunday."

"And is your new husband equal to the last?"

"Ya'as, indeedy, ma'am," said Aunt Mandy. "He's jes as equal, if not equaller."

Value of Snake Skins.

It is said to be a hard matter to skin a dead snake so that the skin will remain in good condition; consequently, in many regions of the world where snakes are caught for the purpose of supplying the market with skins for pocketbooks, belts, etc., the snake is skinned alive, an operation which inflicts upon this arch enemy of man the most intense pain. Some are skinned dead, but the difference in price of skins taken from the dead reptile and those from the one alive does not make the more humane method popular. Dead snakes bring only from 2 to 5 cents, while live ones bring from 25 cents to $1. Sumatra has a number of snake skin factories, as that tropical island abounds in the ophidian species. When a hunter brings in a live snake, one operator takes it by the neck and another by the tail, and the reptile is attached by the neck to a tree trunk. A sharp knife is used to cut the skin just below the head, and then, while the other holds the snake taut, the first operator peels the skin from the squirming body. The reptile, minus its skin, writhes in excruciating pain for an hour or so before it dies.

Traffic by Dog Team.

Dog teams are plentiful in Sault Ste. Marie. The boys and girls drive them for pleasure and the older people use them to travel into town from the surrounding country. They are also used to draw loads of 400 to 500 pounds, and this they do with ease. They travel five or six miles an hour and seem to enjoy it.

Both Newfoundlands and St. Bernards are used. The Indians of this section also drive dog teams, and still another interesting sight is the Indian children out playing in the snow attired in real Indian costume and with toy tomahawks.—Sault Ste. Marie correspondence Kansas City Star.

Helpful Beauty Hints

How to Accquire Poise In Walking—Famous Beauty's Ten Rules of Health—Formulas For Cleansing Cream, Freckles, Etc.—The Proper Location of the Mirror.

The first essential of graceful walking is poise. The weight of the body must be adjusted over the balls of the feet. In correct poise, the chest always leads, the abdomen recedes, the back and head assume their right positions. It goes without saying that there can be no grace in a hasty walk. Haste causes irregular and uncertain movements of all portions of the body, detracts from a woman's dignity and makes rhythm impossible.

Activity and right use of the feet are the second essential of a graceful walk. The feet have a double duty to perform—in bearing the weight and propelling the body. When the standing position is right, one leg is swung forward from the hip, the knee acting in harmony, and the ball of the foot touching first. The weight is so quickly transferred that the heel makes no noise. Women who walk heavily leave the weight on the heel and are never graceful. The general saying that one should "walk on the balls of the feet" has led some people to try not touching the heel at all. The result is a mincing gait wholly without dignity or grace.

The position of the feet should be straight. The weight of the body being on one foot while the other is swinging forward, the strongest position of the foot should be taken, which is practically straight. As children are always taught to "turn their toes out" this will surprise many.

The carriage of the shoulders is an important element in graceful walking. Nervousness, self-consciousness and haste show in stiffness of the shoulders, also in the aggressive elbows and clasped hands. If the chest is well up and forward, the shoulders will take their natural position and the arms hang at the sides. Forget your shoulders and think only of your chest.

Cleansing Cream.

Oil of sweet almonds, 4 ounces; White wax, 1 ounce; White vaseline, 1 ounce; Extract of violet, 2 drams.

Toilet Water.

Elderflower water, 2 ounces; Distilled water, 2 ounces.

Cosmetic Glove Paste.

Myrrh, 1 ounce; Honey, 4 ounces; Yellow wax, 2 ounces; Rose water, 6 ounces.

Freckle Lotion.

Corrosive sublimate, 2 grains; lemon juice, 1 ounce; Rose water, 4 ounces; Powdered borax, 1-2 dram. Apply once daily.

A Famous Beauty's Advice.

Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the famous grand opera singer, who has been called the most beautiful woman in the world, says that as a result of her experience in preserving youth and good looks she has framed ten simple rules which apply to every woman seeking to retain her attractiveness:

1. When your mirror tells you you are not looking well, rest.
2. To keep the hair beautiful wash it once a week.
3. To keep the mouth young massage with the little fingers the lines of petulance from nostrils to lips.
4. To have always a youthful contour, keep the line of the jaw as thin as a knife edge.
5. To take away the ugly, middle-aged redness of the nose, use hot compresses on it.
7. To keep the tired lines away from the eyes, bathe the lids and skin about the eyes with water as warm as you can endure it.
8. To make the eyes always brilliant, bathe them as often as you do your face.
9. To avoid the multiplied chin, sleep with the head low, the lower the better.
10. To refresh the dry, withered skin bathe it often in water as warm as you can endure.

"You see," she says, "they begin with 'rest.' In practice they end with that. I might drop half of them and use rest instead. Rest is beauty's magic."

Where is Your Mirror?

One reason that girls are so often badly dressed as to their head and neck is the bad location of their mirror. Every dressing table or mirror used for toilet purposes, should be so placed that it gets a strong light both night and day. Preferably the light should fall full upon it and the dresser when using the mirror, should sit with her back to the light.

One young woman who frequently appeared in public with a smudged face, to her great mortification, found that her dressing table was so placed that there was not enough light to reveal imperfections plainly seen by everyone else.

Particularly if one makes up the face or is addicted to the use of powder, the location of the mirror is important. If one must resort to art, it should at least be artistic and that is out of the question if there is not a strong light coming from behind on the pictured face in the mirror.

A SIMPLE MEDICAL COIL.

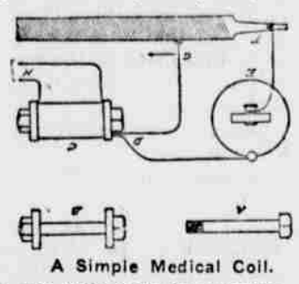
Will Give Good Results at a Very Small Cost.

Doubtless there are many persons who would like to make an induction coil for medical use, but are deterred from so doing by the belief that the work is too difficult for any one but a skilled mechanic to undertake. This is a great mistake, however, as it is quite possible for almost anybody to make a coil that will give good results at a cost of but a few cents and with the use of only the most ordinary tools.

For the core there may be used an iron bolt about three inches long and three-eighths of an inch in diameter, as shown at A in the accompanying drawing. It is a good plan to soften the bolt by heating it red hot in a fire and allowing it to cool slowly. Make two thin wooden washers about an inch and a quarter in diameter, and glue them on to the bolt to form a spool as shown at B, and cover the iron between the heads with a wrapping of two layers of paper glued on. The nut shown is not necessary, but makes a neat finish.

The first part of the winding, or primary coil, requires about half an ounce of No. 20 or No. 22 double cotton-covered magnet wire. Pass the end of the wire through a small hole in one of the heads, and wind on a smooth layer of the wire like thread on a spool. When the opposite head is reached wind a second layer of wire over the first one back to the place of beginning. Cut off the wire and pass the end through a second hole in the head near the first one, as shown at D. The excess of wire will be useful for connections.

The next part of the winding, or secondary coil, requires an ounce or two of No. 32 single cotton covered magnet wire. Finer wire gives more powerful results because of the greater number of turns for a given weight, but it is rather delicate to handle. Before winding on any of this wire, glue on a wrapping of two or three layers of paper over the primary coil, to keep



A Simple Medical Coil.

the two coils entirely separate. The secondary wire need not be wound in layers, though care is required to avoid injuring the insulation or breaking the wire by pulling it too tight. The two ends may be left projecting, as shown at H, for connection to two handles or electrodes, and the coil may be protected by a final wrapping of paper, as shown at C.

One pole of a dry battery E is connected to the tang of a large file F, and the other to one of the primary terminals D. The remaining primary terminal G is then lightly dragged along the surface of the file, thus making and breaking the circuit in rapid succession as the wire passes over the teeth. If the shocks received from the handles are too strong, use a longer piece of wire at G; if too weak, add another dry battery in series, or put more wire on the secondary.

The Wise Owl.

"In a hollow tree, during my vacation, I found two young owls," said a student. "I also found in the same nest two eggs. Puzzled that the mother owl should have abandoned her setting ere its completion, I laid the subject before my farmer host.

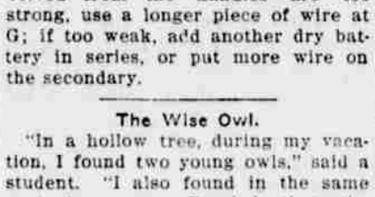
"The farmer told me that country people know well that the owl, after hatching half her brood, leaves the other eggs to be hatched by the newborn birds. These young are warm blooded, they are helpless to leave the nest and in nine cases out of ten they complete the hatch as well as the mother would have done.

"I'd consider this a superstition if I hadn't seen a proof of it."

Glasses to See Behind You.

A little aparatus that enables a man to see behind him as he walks along the street has just been put on the market in Paris. It is called the periscope and is the invention of Count Soulie de Cenac.

The periscope consists of two tiny circular mirrors which can be attached to the outer edges of any ordinary eyeglasses. They swing on pivots

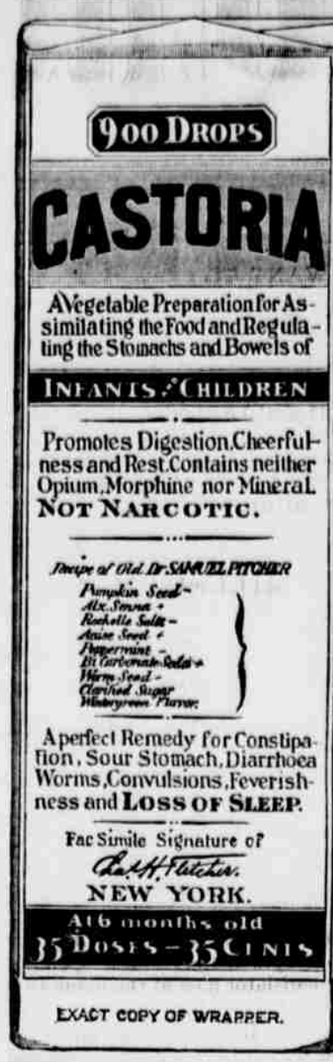


which enable the wear to adjust them to his eyes, or to swing them down in a position in which they will be out of his range of vision. They can also be adjusted to the focus of the eyes.

The inventor thinks the periscope will prove valuable especially to detectives who may desire to watch a person without his being aware of the fact that he is being watched.

Magnetized Watches.

People who travel daily on electric railways or cars often have great difficulty in getting their watches to go properly, as the electricity magnetizes them. Here is a simple test to show whether a watch is magnetized or not. Place a small compass over the open part of the inner case. If the watch is magnetized the pointer on the compass will revolve. If the pointer remains quite still, the watch is not affected.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
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The Great
AMERICAN FARMER
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The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation. Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties.

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THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The profit of a gold mine depends, not on the amount of rock crushed under the stamps but upon the amount of gold which can be extracted from the rock. In a similar way the value of food which is eaten does not depend on the quantity which is taken into the stomach but upon the amount of nourishment extracted from it by the organs of nutrition and digestion. When these organs are diseased they fail to extract the nourishment in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the several organs of the body, and these organs cannot work without nourishment. The result is heart "trouble," liver "trouble," and many another ailment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, acting on every organ of the digestive and nutritive system, restores it to health and vigor. It cures diseases remote from the stomach through the stomach in which they originated. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Guage Wine by Beetles.

The appearance of great numbers of "golden beetles" in Austrian vineyards this summer has been welcomed with rejoicing by the proprietors, for it is a universally-credited superstition that the advent of these insects is followed by a good wine harvest.

This year their belief has been justified, for it is calculated that the yield from the vines will be twice as great as in 1908. As many as 15 and 20 bunches of grapes can be counted on each plant in vineyards in the neighborhood of Vienna.

A Reliable Remedy for CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

HAY FEVER

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constituton, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election: but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Health of the Farmer.

It is perfectly apparent to any one who is at all familiar with country life that many of the women who are called upon to preside over the farm house are properly equipped for the work that is set before them, says the Baltimore Sun. The outdoor life of the farmer should be the most healthful of lives, and yet it is, we believe, a fact that they are not longer lived nor more healthy than those engaged in sedentary occupations.

There are various reasons for this. One is the farmer's own lack of care in looking after the sanitary condition of the surroundings. The air he breathes may be polluted by a pigpen near his back door; the water he drinks may be polluted by drainage from his backyard or by things which fall into his well. This is not the fault of the woman.

The average farmer is also notoriously careless about keeping dry. He is in and out in all weathers and is prone to sit with wet clothes or wet feet. The woman's contribution to ill health, when there is any, comes in the form of ill cooked and unwholesome food.

Illustration Incomplete.

Apropos of examination time, Professor Carl C. Peterson of Dubuque, related at a recent dinner some examination stories.

"Once, in a Bible lesson," he said, "I repeated the text:

"'Arise and take the young child and his mother and flee into Egypt.'

"And then I showed the children a large picture that illustrated the text in bright colors.

"The children studied this picture eagerly. Then they all frowned; all looked rather disappointed. Finally a little girl said:

"'Teacher, where is the flea?'"

Discretion.

Valor is often taken for discretion. During a certain battle the colonel of an Irish regiment noticed that one of the men was extremely devoted to him. Everywhere the colonel went, the soldier followed faithfully. A writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer tells the story. At last the officer remarked:

"Well, my man, you have stuck by me well to-day."

"Yes, sorr," replied Pat. "Shure, it was my mother said to me, says she, 'Just you stick to the colonel, Patrick, me bhoy, and you'll be all roight. Them colonels never get hurted.'"

A Bid for Fame.

For a long time there had been no sound in Neveda save the thuds of bottoms falling out of mining booms.

"Nobody takes us seriously any more," grumbled the people. "Let's try to be taken as a joke."

Then the legislators proceeded to read a lesson to the Mikado, proceeding in such haste that they neglected to study the grammar first.

Ambition and Love.

Life holds two things worth while—ambition and love. For where the desire for eminence is intermingled with the heavensent blessing of a good woman's love there is small chance for greed to gain the mastery.

Stomach Blood and Liver Troubles

Much sickness starts with weak stomach, and consequent poor, impoverished blood. Nervous and pale people lack good, rich, red blood. Their stomachs need invigorating for, after all, a man can be no stronger than his stomach.

A remedy that makes the stomach strong and the liver active, makes rich red blood and overcomes and drives out disease-producing bacteria and cures a whole multitude of diseases.

Get rid of your Stomach Weakness and Liver Laziness by taking a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—the great Stomach Restorative, Liver Invigorator and Blood Cleanser.

You can't afford to accept any medicine of *unknown composition* as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

September Jurors.

The Jury Commissioners drew the following names from the wheel on Tuesday for the September term:

GRAND JURORS.

Wm. Hartman, Briarcreek.
Aaron Harder, Catawissa.
C. H. Campbell, Briarcreek.
Henry Loux, Berwick.
Jeremiah Kester, Main township.
Wm. O. Giger, Centre township.
C. D. Bowers Catawissa.
V. P. Eves, Millville.
Geo. W. Lockie, Conyngham twp.
P. C. Case, West Berwick.
Carson Diehl, Beaver township.
Ellis Wertman, Centre township.
Albert Bower, Briarcreek township.
Wilson John, Main township.
George Klinger, Sugarloaf township.
N. J. Englehart, Scott township.
Samuel Sitler, Berwick.
L. S. Jacoby, Berwick.
J. R. Sands, Benton.
Harry Stees, Bloomsburg.
R. R. Morris, Bloomsburg.
W. G. Creveling, Fishingcreek twp.
John Bell, Montour township.
Bruce Callender, Briarcreek township.

FIRST WEEK JURORS.

L. B. Stiles, Benton.
Henry Parker, Greenwood.
R. T. Smith, Benton.
John Nungesser, Centre township.
A. B. Hartman, Hemlock township.
Milton Croop, Briarcreek.
R. E. Hosler, Beaver.
Chester Harman, Berwick.
Perry Knouse, Jackson.
George Vastine, Catawissa.
Edward Strohm, Bloomsburg.
John Wenner, Berwick.
Samuel G. Kashner, Bloomsburg.
W. H. Manning West Berwick.
Lee George, Centralia.
George Holdren, Pine township.
Silas Shuman, Centre township.
J. W. Cherrington, Roaringcreek.
P. A. Fetterolf, Mifflin.
John C. Reedy, Berwick.
John Butler, West Berwick.
D. F. Fowler, Berwick.
Charles Kline, Berwick.
John R. Murray, Centralia.
J. N. Bennet, Pine township.
S. N. Ohl, Hemlock.
Lewis Bosten, West Berwick.
William Long, Catawissa.
C. F. Derr, Greenwood.
Walter Honser, Centralia.
W. W. Stout, West Berwick.
H. C. Henry, Orange township.
John Gorley, Bloomsburg.
W. R. Sover, Bloomsburg.
James Saltzer Bloomsburg.
Albert Baker, Berwick.
Rev. M. M. Dry, Conyngham.
Charles Shuman, Centralia.
Harry Baker, Scott township.
Melvin Bird, Cleveland township.
James Cadow, Bloomsburg.
Geo. T. Crist, Bloomsburg.
Daniel Title, Pine township.
Charles E. Sult, Berwick.
Harry Gozier, Berwick.
Samuel Remley, Jackson township.
Isaac Ohl, Bloomsburg.
Joseph D. Potter, Pine township.

SECOND WEEK JURORS.

Jacob Wertz, West Berwick.
Seth Thomas, Centralia.
Frank E. Girton, Bloomsburg.
A. W. Witner, Roaringcreek.
Charles Jones, Orange.
A. E. Fetterman, Centralia.
George B. Miller, Madison.
Charles F. Martz, Briarcreek.
Frank Stivetts, Conyngham.
Jacob Yeager Catawissa township.
Edward Rhoades, Cleveland.
E. E. Bittenbender, Bloomsburg.
Harry Brink, Bloomsburg.
W. A. Rerntelhower, Centralia.
Hiram Watson Conyngham.
M. F. Bowman, Orange township.
B. D. Cole, Sugarloaf.
Henry Dieffenbach, Bloomsburg.
W. M. Eves, Millville.
James G. Laughlin, Conyngham.
F. P. Hagenbuch, Scott township.
John Gruber, Mt. Pleasant.
Bruce Hartzell, Main township.
Arthur W. Ammerman, Berwick.
John Rice, Beaver.
Bruce Keller, Benton township.
Charles Honaberger, Locust.
W. B. Snyder, Locust.
John Hartman, West Berwick.
Daniel Ashleman, Benton township.
James A. Miller, Conyngham.
Wm. Houck, Berwick.
James Gilespie, Conyngham.
Jacob Roup, Catawissa township.
Stephen Hons Centralia.
Wm. Mericle, Hemlock.

Lost By Detention.

While a New York commuter was stalled an hour on a train coming to the city because the electric engine had blown out its fuses he walked through the train and made a calculation. "There are six hundred persons on this train," he said. "An hour lost for each person means a loss of seventy-five working days for one man. If we were all concentrated into one man and he had to suffer the loss don't you think he would feel that damage should be paid for the loss? Why does the distribution of the loss change the responsibility?"

Don't Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	21 A.M.
	†	†	†	†
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Paper Mill.....	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	¶9 40	¶3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 09	7 40
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons.....	¶10 00	¶3 37	¶7 17	8 20
Coles Creek.....	¶10 03	¶3 40	¶7 21	8 26
Laubachs.....	¶10 08	¶3 45	¶7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park.....	¶1010	¶3 47	¶7 33	....
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
	†	†	†	§	†
Jamison City....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	¶6 01	¶11 00	¶4 47	¶7 12	....
Laubachs.....	¶6 03	¶11 02	¶4 48	¶7 13	11 53
Coles Creek.....	¶6 12	¶11 06	¶4 53	¶7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	¶6 14	¶11 09	¶4 56	¶7 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	¶6 35	¶11 29	¶5 17	¶7 45	12 58
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 40
Paper Mill.....	7 08	11 58	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R.....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8.35	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily § Sunday only. ¶ Flag stop.
W. C. SNYDER, Supt

Trolley Time Tables.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Berwick:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
¶ 5.00	12.50	7.50
5.40	1.50	8.50
6.20	2.50	9.50
6.50	3.50	10.50
7.50	4.50	* 11.50
8.50	5.50	
9.50	6.50	
10.50		
11.50		

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sunday at 6.50 a. m.
¶ From Power House.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Berwick for Danville:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
*7.20	1.00	8.00
8.00	2.00	9.00
9.00	3.00	*10.00
10.00	4.00	*11.00
11.00	5.00	*12.00
		† 1.00

First car leaves Berwick for Danville on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
† Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg, for Danville:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.10	12.10	6.10
6.00	1.10	7.10
7.10	2.10	8.10
8.10	3.10	9.10
9.10	4.10	10.10
10.10	5.10	*11.10
11.10		

First car leaves Market Square for Danville on Sunday at 7.10 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Danville for Berwick:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
8.00	1.00	8.00
9.00	2.00	9.00
10:00	3.00	10.00
11.00	4 00	* 11.00
	5.00	¶12.00

First car leaves Danville for Berwick on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
¶ Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Catawissa:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
5.30	12.00	6.00
6.15	P. M.	†7.00
†7.00	1.00	8.00
†8.00	†2.00	9.00
9.00	†3.00	10.10
†10.00	4.00	*11.00
†11.00	5.00	

First car leaves Market Square for Catawissa on Sunday at 7.00 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.
† P. R. R. Connections.

Cars leave Catawissa for Bloomsburg:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.50	12.30	6.30
6.35	1.30	7.30
7.30	2.30	8.30
8.30	3.30	9.30
9.30	4.30	10.30
10.30	5.30	* 11.30
11.30		

First car leaves Catawissa for Bloomsburg on Sunday at 7.30 a. m.
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THE COLUMBIAN DEMOCRAT.

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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY AUGUST 26, 1909

Democratic State Ticket.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
C. LARUE MUNSON,
of Lycoming County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
J. WOOD CLARK,
of Indiana County.

STATE TREASURER,
GEORGE W. KIPP,
of Bradford County.

Democratic County Ticket.

SHERIFF,
W. P. ZAHNER.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
A. C. HIDLAY.

CORONER,
ROBERT ERENNEN.

Democracy in Earnest

Will Make Fight of Party's Life for Disfranchisement.

Senators, Congressmen and other speakers from all the Southern States which have gone through the process of disfranchising their negroes will take part in the great campaign now beginning in Maryland in support of the coustitutional amendment to disfranchise the colored voters of this State. From present indications the Democrats are going to make the fight of their party's life in Maryland to carry the amendment. All other issues with them will be subordinated and it will be a miscalculation to presume that they are not in earnest about the fate of the amendment.

The Democratic leaders know full well that it means much for the future of their party to get certain elements out of politics. They control the city and State now by a narrow margin, but they believe they would control it for an indefinite period by a wide margin should they eliminate the illiterate negro and the other illiterates of other races along with them. The State Committee will meet in Baltimore September 2 to formally notify Dr. J. W. Hering of his nomination to succeed himself as State Comptroller. This formality really is an excuse for a conference of the party people and for the real launching of the campaign.

"The Democratic party of Maryland is united," said State Chairman Vandiver the other day, "and will wage one of the most progressive and aggressive campaigns that has ever been made in Marylaud. Our ticket throughout the State is one of the best ever put forth by the party and, in my judgment, is superior to that named by the Republicans up to date. Our platform is progressive and pledges the party to carry out many reforms, which will be done if the Legislature is Democratic. The party is in good shape throughout the State, and the reports received at headquarters indicate an unprecedented majority for our candidates and the ratification of the suffrage amendment."

J. Wood Clark.

Democratic Nominee for Auditor General.

J. Wood Clark was born in Indiana, Pa., January 7, 1865. He was the second son of the late Justice Silas M. Clark. He attended the public schools and then the Normal School, where he was prepared for college. In 1886 he graduated at Princeton University. After he graduated he taught Latin and Greek in the Normal School for two years, during which time he had entered upon the study of law, and in 1891, he was admitted to practice law and has continued to do so ever since, first as a partner of Samuel Cunningham, Esq., and since in connection with John A. Scott, Esq. Mr. Clark has always taken an active interest in politics and has been a Delegate to State and National Conventions of the Democratic party many times. He has also been the candidate of his party for many county offices and always led the ticket. In 1896 he was nominated for State Senator and received a very complimentary vote but a Presidential election resulted in his defeat by the usual majority. In 1897, upon the death of the late A. W. Wilson, Mr. Clark was elected Secretary of the Board of Directors of the State Normal School, a position he has held ever since. Upon the organization of the Savings & Trust Co., of Indiana, Pa., six sears ago, Mr. Clark was elected a Director and has continued as such ever since. He has filled all the positions of life with great credit and at times when the occasion required manifested much ability in the conduct of campaigns and business affairs. Altogether Mr. Clark is eminently well prepared both by education and training to undertake the conduct of the Auditor General's Department, should he be elected. With the dissatisfaction that now exists in the Republican ranks he will at least make great inroads on the usual Republican majority.

Facts About Personal Registration.

Residents of cities of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes must *personally* register or they cannot vote at all. There is no way by which they can get upon the Registry only by *personal application on the following dates*:

In cities of the 1st and 2nd classes—Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Scranton—if they have no tax receipts they *must* Register on the 2nd of September, or lose their votes. If they have a tax receipt for tax paid within two years, they can register on the 2nd or 14th of September or on the 2nd day of October.

In cities of the 3rd classes—which means all other cities within the State—if they have no tax receipt they must Register on August 31st. If they have a tax receipt dated within two years they can Register either on the 31st of August or the 14th of September or the 16th of October.

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Capsicum. Increases activity of glands.
Sage. Stimulant, tonic. Domestic remedy of high merit.
Alcohol. Stimulant, antiseptic. Water. Perfume.

Show this formula to your doctor. Ask him if there is a single injurious ingredient. Ask him if he thinks Ayer's Hair Vigor, as made from this formula, is the best preparation you could use for falling hair, or for dandruff. Let him decide. He knows.

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Race Suicide a Blessing.

Once more Dr. Woods Hutchinson has come to the rescue of our much-abused civilization. In September *Woman's Home Companion*, he points out that not only are all wrong about the race-suicide problem, but there isn't any.

According to Doctor Hutchinson, the whole question is befogged by misconceptions. He says the question is not a new one, but is very old. An increasing population is a sign of civilization. As for our immediate forefathers, they can claim no credit for large families, for they either gave no thought to the question at all, or else welcomed children as future bread winners.

"To sum up," he says, "I believe that the evidence is conclusive that race suicide, so far as it has yet gone, has proved an almost unmixed blessing instead of a curse; that the race can never again return to the method of blind and wholesale reproduction without thought of the future. No class or group in the community which believes itself worthy to exist can of course view with equanimity any proposal to limit the offspring of marriage to less than three, or such number as may be necessary to secure the survival of that quota to adult age, so that the second generation may be at least a trifle more numerous than the first.

"On the other hand, biologic morality, while deprecating the production of children, who are likely to be born unfit, or become so from lack of proper support and training, glorifies and exalts as both the highest racial duty and the most precious individual privilege the bearing of children by those who are personally fit to bear and financially competent to rear such as will be of value to the state. There is no achievement better worth living for, no more valuable legacy that can be left to the future, no more enduring claim to honorable remembrance, than a family of well-born, well-reared children.

"At the same time there is a growing tendency to encourage and promote in every possible way the marriage at a reasonably early age of young people, who are particularly desirable as future ancestors, to use a Hibernicism. Some day possibly we may become sufficiently intelligent to endow this sort of matrimony with state funds. At all events, an intelligent direction of race fertility, by selection of parents and rational limitation of the number of children, will be the path of future progress."

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A Humorous Mystery Novel in the September Lippincott's.

The complete novel in the September *Lippincott's* is a humorous mystery story called "A Bride for Casey." Ella Middleton Tybout, a young writer whose literary output is distinguished more for quality than for quantity, wrote it. The scene is laid in New York City, where dwell the four impecunious young gentlemen who are the principal male characters. It was "Casey's own idea that he marry a wealthy girl in order to be able to help his friends as well as relieve his own straitened financial condition. Yet the finding of a suitable bride for him proved difficult in spite of their long list of friends and acquaintances; for Casey was hard to please. Finally the choice narrowed down to three girls, all young, lovely, and rich. But Casey doesn't mary any of them. Yet for some time his existence, as well as his friends, could scarcely be described as lethargic. Miss Tybout's plot is such an ingenious one that it would be a shame to be more explicit here and thus spoil the pleasure of the many who will read the story.

Many choice short stories, by Mary Roberts Rinehart, Thomas L. Masson, George Allan England, Caroline Ticknor, Hornor Cotes, and others will be found in the September *Lippincott's*. Special articles, poetry, and humorous matter, of course.

When will the bunco business cease to boom in these United States of America? By this is not meant the Aldrich brand of wholesale buncoing, but the common, everyday fooling of adult human beings out of their hard-earned cash. In Hoquiam and Aberdeen, Washington State, citizens put up $60,000 in buying "territory" on the Pacific coast for the sale of a certain kitchen cabinet that was the "slickest thing in creation." The really "slick thing" was a gang of five promoters, who have skipped with the sixty thousand.

The 1909 Corn Crop.

It Will be the Largest the U. S. Ever Harvested.

The corn crop of the United States this year will be the largest ever harvested. It covers an area of 110,000,000 acres, and the yield is estimated at 3,000,000,000 bushels, for which the farmer will get $1,200,000,000, in one form or another, and here's what America will do with the record 1909 corn crop. The floor and grist mills will take 281,000,000 bushels; exports, 225,000,000 bushels; glucose, 48,000,000 bushels; distilled liquors, 20,000,000 bushels; seeding for next year, 15,000,000 bushels; malt liquors, 11,000,000 bushels; starch manufacture, 9,600,000 bushels; feed for farmers' live stock, 2,390,400 000 bushels.

Seventeen Year Locust.

It is said that this is the season seventeen year locusts are due.

According to reports they are nearing the surface of the ground in southern New Jersey. In 1892, they appeared in great numbers in many places.

Many are the allusions in the Old Testament to the flight of these insects and the Prophet Joel (ch. ii) gives a fine description of their appearance. The locusts were considered by the Hebrews and other eastern nations, and still are by the Arabs, as the avenging armies of the Deity. According to history they do not appear in those old countries in large numbers only on every fourth or fifth season and are used for food in countries where they abound. In many towns in Arabia they are sold by measure. They often destroy in their march every particle of vegetation, whole districts being devasted by them. Accounts are given where rivers have been blocked and many square miles covered by them. The stench of their decaying bodies affected the air for hundreds of miles. They have also committed ravages in America. Toward the middle of the eighteenth century these insects were so abundant in northern New England that days of fasting and prayer were appointed on account of the widespread calamity caused by them. In later years they were very destructive in the newly settled states and territories.

In 1874 under the name of grasshopper they committed terrible ravages in Minnesota and other western states destroying about one-tenth of the grain crop.

The National Monthly.

Pennsylvania's recent Democratic convention is covered at length and pictures of the Democratic State candidates are printed in the September number of the National Monthly now on the news stands. This is the new and very excellent magaziae of which Chairman Norman E. Mack of the Democratic National Committee is the editor and publisher and which is doing an effective work in an effort to strengthen the Democratic party in the nation.

Hon. Alton B. Parker, former chief judge of the Court of Appeals of New York State, and Democratic candidate for President in 1904, reviews the new corporation tax at length in the September number of the National Monthly Every business man in the country should read what as great an authority as Judge Parker has to say anent this Republican tax. Hon. Champ Clark, minority leader of the House of Representatives, writes an exhaustive and critical review of the Republican revision of the tariff upwards, in the September National Monthly It is needless to state that the gentleman from Missouri calls a spade a spade and when he says that the votes of some of the Republican members of Congress on the tariff were handed over to the corporations in return for contributions made to the Republican Congressional Campaign fund of last year Mr Clark seems to know what he is talking about. These are a few of the several big political articles in the September number of the National Monthly. Other good articles include "The Divorce Monoplane," by Kate Burr; "The Difference in Women," by Helen Leigh; a brilliant article on United States Senator McEnery of Louisiana, by Frank B. Lord, a famous Washington correspondent. Politics, articles of general interest, fiction and humor, all finely illustrated, abound in this number. Get it for ten cents on the news stands or mail $1 for a year's subscription to the National Monthly, Times Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1909

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE COLUMBIAN.

Not that it is very important, but that the facts may be known and noted, permit me to correct a notice in *The Columbian* of last week, concerning myself:

John G. Freeze was born at the mouth of Loyal Sock creek in Lycoming county, at the grist mill of Gen. Burrowes, on Nov. 4, 1825.

In the course of time and its changes, we found ourselves at Kownover's Mills, at what is known as Exchange, but almost all of which has been built since our advent.;

But Exchange being the oldest point at which our recollections of places are comparatively definite, our excursions are to that point.

The birth place of Mrs. Freeze having been at Washingtonville, a few miles below Exchange, we were accustomed, in our annual drives, to take in both places, and frequently to add a friend or two to the excursion, and thus enliven the occasion and increase its pleasures. J. G. F.

New Rugs from Old Carpets.

"In almost every home there are usually to be found some carpets that because of either shabbiness or extreme ugliness have been banished to the attic," says *Woman's Home Companion* for September. "These can be turned into a most attractive kind of rug. The carpets are sent to the maker, who has them cleaned and raveled and then woven into a soft, fluffy surface of nondescript tone, with a border of contrasting color. These 'fluff rugs' are among the best of the cheap rugs and do not look cheap at all, and it is a pleasant surprise to see how many useful and charming rugs can be made from a seemingly hopeless old carpet. To have them made costs about one dollar a square yard, making the twelve-by-nine size cost twelve dollars. The maker usually pays express charges one way.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Schoch, and Mrs. William Leverett took a run to Eagles Mere on Sunday with C. W. McKelvy in his Pullman touring car.

If you have a Democratic friend or neighbor who is sick, or away from home, or negligent in such matters, see to it that his name is upon the Registry before the list closes on Wednesday, September 1st. This can't be attended to after that date.

WILLIAMS GROVE PICNIC.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Grangers' Picnic at Williams Grove, Pa., August 30 to September 4, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Williams Grove from stations in Pennsylvania and from Baltimore, Elmira, Frederick and intermediate stations on the Northern Central Railway, August 24 to September 3, inclusive, good to return until September 7, inclusive, at reduced rates.

The bull fights of Spain and Mexico are sacred concerts when compared with the automobile races of the United States. In the 300-mile race at Indianapolis during the past week, seven lives were lost.

And yet we refined and enlightened Americans shrink with horror from the barbarous amusements of the Latins.

Sept. 1st.

Do you ask why we point to that date? If you are not Registered on or before that time, your vote may be lost. It is the last day that you can Register, if you are a voter in a country or Borough district. Don't fail to attend to this matter at once.

GENERAL NEWS.

President Taft denies the report that he has issued an order cutting the standing regular army from 88,000 to 80,000.

Divorces are on the increase in Canada. Proceedings are an expensive luxury up there. They cost from five hundred dollars upwards.

E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, has returned from Europe where he went for his health. He is said to be a very sick man.

Maria Parloa, the well known writer on domestic science, died suddenly at Bethlehem, Conn. on Sunday, aged 66 years. Her death followed a surgical operation.

Seven men, four of them deputy sheriffs, were killed in a fight with strikers of the Press Steel Car Co., at Schoenville, near Pittsburg, on Sunday. Some strikers tried to force a deputy off a street car and a shot was fired, and many strikers rushed to the scene. A dozen deputies tried to make arrests, and the fight was on. Many were wounded.

The Loaded Gun.

A Most Dangerous Thing To Have Around the Home.

The loaded pistol in the home is an object of danger, wherever it may be placed. To be of any use in an emergency it must be within easy reach. If it is within easy reach it may figure in a homicide or a suicide. The suddenly awakened person may kill a member of the household by mistake. A child may find it and explode it. If it is not within easy reach it might as well be in a shop downtown as far as resisting burglars or serving a useful purpose is concerned. If it is put away as a curiosity it should always be unloaded. If the weapon is a relic of the past, a specimen of an ancient form of gunmaking, it is just as interesting with its chambers empty as with them filled.

Of course pistols may be put away loaded with the full intention of having them safely fired or unloaded later and then forgotten. This is a matter that cannot be neglected without danger. The loaded gun is a menace to life as long as it remains loaded and within reach. Even at the bottom of a trunk it is possible cause of trouble. It behooves everybody to make sure that there are none of these hidden weapons on the premises, to be found by rummaging children or suddenly disclosed in the course of housecleaning or changes.

—*Washington Star.*

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Elks and Wheelmen Banquets.
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CHAS. P. ELWELL,
Manager and Director,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
tf.

Mrs. C. W. McKelvy and daughter, Miss Margaret, are spending ten days at Eagles Mere.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg Pa., Post Office. Steward Miller.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE STROLLER.

[Continued from 1st page]

The sight, therefore, of a cabin, was a welcome one, and the pedestrians made a bee line for it in the hope of quenching their thirst at a spring.

"We ain't got very good water, here, no sir," answered the woodman who appeared from behind the building, "but ye kin try the spring, sir."

The spring proved to be a frog pond, alive with the amphibians, and green on the surface. Disappointed and still thirsty, the pair trudged onward to Lake Jean, thence up the mountain to the Lookout.

This is a wooden tower built by Colonel Ricketts on the highest point of North Mountain. Probably no view, in Pennsylvania, at least, is more extensive than that which stretched out before the Stroller and his companion when they reached the top of this tower. To the north and west were the chaotic ridges of the North Mountains; to the south lay the valley of Fishing Creek; while to the east the lowlands ran off to the Susquehanna and beyond, showing up the greens and browns, darkened here and there by cloud-shadows.

After feasting their aesthetic sense, the physical sense reminded the travelers that they had eaten nothing for seven hours, so they turned their attention to the package with which Mine Host at Central had supplied them.

"Shades of Buddha!" groaned the Stroller between his parched lips, as the wrapper fell from the lunch. "More ham, and no water."

"Make a noise like a spring, and you'll feel better," remarked Billy encouragingly.

They finished the meal and started on the last stage of the journey, back toward Lake Jean, then down the ravine through which flows the headwaters of Fishing Creek. Nothing but a tangle of huge logs piled in confusion in a dry water course, with here and there a sluggish pool, gave indications of the torrent which had coursed through the ravine before the drouth.

On down they rambled, down a thousand feet, until they reached the valley where the Stroller rejoiced at the sight of a cold spring which he proceeded to drain.

The afternoon was well advanced when a distant whirr told them that they were nearing the saw mill at Jamison City, having put twenty miles behind them since early morning. Entering that village, they mingled with the natives until train time.

As the Stroller settled himself into a seat in the B. & S. coach and started back toward his desk, he murmured to himself those words of Byron, "To me high mountains are a feeling, but the hum of human cities torture."

A New Way to Can Tomatoes.

Last summer I tried a new method of canning tomatoes, and it proved so satisfactory that I want to pass it on. Scald and peel the tomatoes as usual. Have the cans sterilized, place the raw tomatoes in them whole, pour in boiling water to fill the cans, running a knife around in the cans,so that all the crevices are filled, then put on the cover. Place the cans in a boiler or large vessel, pour in boiling water till it reaches the neck of the can, put the lid on the boiler, wrap it with a blanket or rug, and leave until the water is cold, which will be next morning. The cans are then ready to put away. I did not lose a can out of forty quarts. When the cans were opened, the tomatoes were whole and firm enough to slice easily.—*Woman's Home Companion for September.*

Farmers' Picnic.

The seventeenth annual reunion of the farmers of Columbia and adjoining counties will be held at Grass Mere Park, on Thursday, September 2nd, 1909. The public is cordially invited. Two good speakers have been secured by the Grange and will be present to deliver appropriate addresses. All who desire can secure a good dinner on the grounds for 50 cents. Other stands will be on the ground where sandwiches, coffee, ice cream, soft drinks, etc. can be procured. A good band will be in attendance. Two games of base ball will be played; morning between Benton and Berwick; afternoon between Benton and Nanticoke. For special trains, rates and other information see posters. tf.

Marriage.

Mr. D. Terwilliger of Scott Township and Miss Daisy E. Kelchner of Orangeville were married at the home of the bride on August 21 by Rev. A. Houtz.

THE HARTER FAMILY.

Dr. T. C. Harter read an interesting paper at the reunion of the Harter family a couple of weeks ago, his subject being, "The Immigration of the Harters." He said in part:

"Coming now to the immigration of Harters. Nearly all the Harters have immigrated from Rotterdam, Holland, the largest city in Holland; population 136,230.

The commerce of the country was one time the most important in the world. The stock to which the Harters belong is the Teutonic stock, a term now applied to the high Germans, including the German inhabitants of upper and middle Germany. The Hollanders are known in history as the most intelligent, the most ingenious, the most skillful and industrial set of people on earth. From 1682 to 1776 Pennsylvania was the central point of immigration from Germany, in 1682 the first settlement took place in Pennsylvania. The earlier settlers of Pennsylvania were composed of Germans, French and Swedes; the period from 1702 to 1727 marks an era in the early German immigration. Between forty and fifty thousand left their native country to immigrate to America.

In 1712 they purchased a large tract of land from William Penn, which is now known as Lancaster county.

From 1735 settlement in Pennsylvania multiplied rapidly, and extended over vast regions west of the Susquehanna River, (the name Susquehanna meaning a long and crooked river.)

Hundreds fell victims to the hatchet and scalping knife of the savages, along the Susquehanna River. Some of our ancestors were massacred by the Indians, and for that reason I never had any love for an Indian. They are treacherous and never to be trusted. My own experience in New Mexico proved it to me.

So the Germans, Swedes, Dutch and French formed a large portion of the first settlers of Pennsylvania.

It is a historical fact that each generation has had a Martin Harter. Martin Harter No. 1, who immigrated from Holland in April 6, 1706 and bought a tract of land in Northampton county, now Lehigh county, died in the year 1800 and is buried in Heidelburg cemetery, Lehigh county. He was ninety-four years old.

Martin Harter No. 2 moved from Lehigh county to Luzerne county in the year 1800 and bought six hundred and two (602) acres of land, which was deeded by Samuel Mifflin to Martin Harter, of Nescopeck, Luzerne county on June 24, 1802 for $1466.67. This Martin Harter No. 2, whom all the Harters spring from in this section of the country. In Lehigh county there is what is known as the Fenstermacher House. On this building is marked 1793, and Andrew Harter's name appears marked Sept. 24, 1742, also Martin Harter, Sept. 21, 1732.

At a meeting of the board of the Provincial Council held at the Court House in Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1727, 109 Palatines appeared. These with their families, about four hundred persons in all, were imported from Rotterdam, Germany. The word "palatine" a name formerly given to upper and lower Holland, —the word signifies a high dignitary, sovereign or higher class of Hollander. Rotterdam, then the largest city in Holland is a great commercial center. The population of Rotterdam at that time was 136,230.

In the reign of Queen Anne, about the year 1709, many Germans came to New York, who bought a tract of land from the English Government, after they had lived there for some time, built houses and improved the land. Their liberties were interfered with and they were deprived of part of their land. This aroused the Germans and they returned violence for violence to those who robbed them of their possessions, but the English Government punished the Germans. This enraged them and they left New York and went to settle in Pennsylvania. The Germans then wrote to their friends and advised them if they intended to come to America not to go to New York. This advice had such an influence that the Germans who afterwards came to America avoided New York and always came to Pennsylvania.

The Germans are among the first who fought for the Reformation, and stood by Martin Luther in his fight for Christianity. Another great Dutch scholar, and a great friend of Martin Luther was Erasmus, one of the vigorous promoters of the Reformation, and he prepared the first Greek Testament. A bronze statue stands on the market place at Rotterdam, to his memory.

Again as to the Harters: I do not know of one Harter that is a drunkard. They are not inclined to strong drink, but hearty eaters, and am inclined to think that some of them eat too much. They are great hunters, and good marksmen a jolly, and as a rule, good natured set of people.

Farmers Advised to Raise Terrapin.

The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* says:

William E. Meehan, State Fish Commissioner, has a new industry for farmers which they may fall back upon in lean years. He was seen at his home in Germantown yesterday, and talked enthusiastically about raising a certain product which would rise above drought and could not be drowned. Such a product is none other than fresh-water terrapin, which is about the only farm product that can be said to come under the supervision of the Fish Commissioner.

Already there are terrapin farms in Maryland, and one is said to be run by a woman, who is doing proverbially "well." But these farms are for salt-water terrapin-the diamond back—which are becoming so scarce that Mr. Meehan thinks there is ample room for the fresh water variety to slip into the market and bring a good price. He says that even now when you think you are eating diamond back and paying the price there is an even chance that you are eating green legs, which are the fresh-water variety.

He said he began to think along this line two years ago, when he took into consideration the growing scarcity of the salt-water terrapin and wondered what could be got as a substitute. Also, the fresh-water species was growing scarce, because the American public was so easily fooled that certain restaurant keepers called green legs diamond backs. He said that when it became known that green legs tasted like diamond backs the handwriting was on the wall for the green legs.

So, as Fish Commissioner—and this was two years ago—he impressed into service a lake, which was located in the vicinity of Torresdale, and began to experiment with the propagation of green-leg terrapin. But he made the mistake of surrounding the lake with sand and green legs dislike sand. Consequently, that year's work was a failure.

But this summer he found another lake, also in the vicinity of Torresdale and tried his luck with red legs. It seems that red legs are more heady than green legs and more easily procured, and they taste about as much like the expensive diamond back as green legs do.

This year he eliminated the sand and accepted nature's handiwork as a boundary for the lake, which was yellow clay and grass. And Commissioner Meehan announces that the experiment is an unqualified success, that the red legs have laid, and for all he knows have hatched as well. He will be able to know whether or not they have hatched next year as the young have such a fondness for the depths of the pond that they refuse to come to the surface even for a sun bath.

He hopes that this experiment will demonstrate that it is possible to raise red-leg terrapin, and once it is demonstrated any farmer can dig a lake and become a producer of a product quoted at $2 a dozen.

Mr. Meehan said he recently learned that there was a terrapin farm near Chestnut Hill.

North Pole Still Unfound.

The second attempt of Walter Wellman to sail over the North Pole in an airship ended in failure last week. Mr. Wellman with two companions, started from Spitzbergen in the giant dirigible balloon "America", but had traversed only thirty-two miles when a broadside wind sent the ship rolling and tumbling over the ice. The balloon and its occupants were brought back to Spitzbergen.

Mr. Wellman now states that he is more determined than ever to reach the Pole, and will build a new ship, longer and narrower than that which met disaster, and of higher speed. The next attempt will be made upon the completion of this airship.

For Investors.

Many men save part of their earnings and are then puzzled how to invest their savings. The savings banks are safe, but the interest rate seems low. Some investments offer big returns, but the risk may be great. Shrewd, careful investors are taking advantage of the reliable and accurate information furnished by the financial experts who conduct the column, "Answers to Questions from Investors," printed in *The Philadelphia Press* seven days a week.

Great Grangers' Picnic.

Williams' Grove.

The 36th Annual Great Grangers' Picnic Exhibition will be held on the "Old Camp Grounds," Williams' Grove, Aug. 30, Sept. 4, 1909. The exhibition of farm machinery, implements, etc., and live stock promises to exceed that of any former year. A splendid program will be presented in the Auditorium. Wednesday Governor Stuart and other State officials Thursday, Hon. N. J. Bachelder former Governor of New Hampshire, and Master of the National Grange, Hon. W. T. Creasy, Master Pennsylvania State Grange and other prominent Grangers.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Mr. Frank R. Roberson, in illustrated lectures Thursday and Friday evenings Ideal Vaudeville Company.

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FRAME BARN
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large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

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Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Attorney.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Long Life To Death

The colonel's ruddy countenance beamed like a summer's moon as the rising tide of voices broke into peals of laughter across the table.

"No, no!" Latimer protested, breaking in upon what promised to be the colonel's hand-hour homily to the hot blood of youth. "No crown of years and honors for me, please."

"A short death and a merry one is good enough for Latimer," Burke interrupted.

"With a quick death and a sure one," some one else supplied.

"And a large cold bottle and another one," Burke continued, running the toast down to a finish.

Above this uproar of protest and applause a clear soprano lifted.

"For he's a jolly good fellow," and the colonel, having gotten only so far as the battle of Gettysburg in his remarks, joined with a will in the chorus and forgot to finish the rest of his one, time-honored speech.

Whether the drawn lips framed the words or the cry of her soul thrilled the question to his own, Latimer could not have said, but against his will his eyes turned to those of the woman beside him.

"For a send-off," he explained with overdone nonchalance. "I got my orders yesterday."

Other than an all but imperceptible straightening of her shoulders the girl gave no sign she had heard.

"Azalie is more radiant than ever to-night," a plump matron leaned across the colonel to say to a red-haired girl, noting the effect of the unwonted pallor and burning eyes.

"Why shouldn't she be?" the red-haired girl snapped in answer, "with a two-million-dollar count for a husband?"

"Is it announced?" the plump woman gasped. "I had heard nothing of it. She has decided then between the count and General Espendola?"

"The mere fact of the colonel's sending her in to dinner with a nobody-in-particular like Lieutenant Latimer points to the fact that she has decided upon one of them but is not going to announce it yet," the red-haired announced with an air of superior wisdom.

"Ah, yes," agreed her fat friend with something like a sigh; "I suppose even Azalie could not stand out long against two millions."

Here a sudden outburst of laughter at the other end of the table gave Latimer the further chance to add: "Of course, this is sudden. A soldier's movements are bound to be, you know."

The shadow of the waving, interlacing vines fell in delicate tracery like the meshes of a net upon the man and the woman at his side, and the heavy fragrance of the air drugged it with bitter-sweet memories that would not down.

"But you are ordered back to the United States—not to Mindanao?"

The voice of the questioner and the terms of the question brought Latimer up with a pride in the sporting blood of the Dons. He could not see the wicked little half-moons her nails were cutting into her palms.

Noting their apparent lack of interest in each other, a man leaned across the table with a story meant to stimulate conversation, at which Azalie parted her lips in a smile that seemed to pass for mirth. A scarlet camellia had fallen from its high estate in the blue-black masses of her hair and hung rakishly over her ear, but she did not care.

"Latimer is at it again, making hay with the last ray left," the colonel sent toward the plump matron to say, who, seeing farther than the happy faces and the gleaming shoulders dimpling into the fluffy whiteness against the uniforms of the men, nodded, adding: "The days of our youth are the days of our glory," and the two gray heads leaned closer to mourn together their lost paradise.

"This is an exhibition of your own seeking?" a lifeless voice at his elbow aroused Latimer.

"I am acting under orders." Latimer repeated, reaching for the tray in front of him, but the hand that rolled a cigarette was not now the hand of the man who held medals for marksmanship.

The red-haired girl, springing catlike upon Latimer's unguarded moment, caught, too, Azalie's futile effort to raise her fork to her lips.

"Why, what's the matter with you, Azalie?" she asked, directing the others' attention to the girl's nerveless hand; "your ring positively clatters against your plate," trying to hate her for her beauty and great luck.

And Azalie, darling of the gods, looking into the glitter of light and color before her, saw only swirling blackness. The night was sultry to suffocation, but the erect, white figure shivered. Twirling the heavy seal ring on her finger, "this is a most interesting ring," she said quietly, turning the point of contact from her hand to the heavy ring upon it. "It has a history."

"And that is—?" Burke questioned, carrying on an animated conversation with his neighbor and hearing everything else that was said.

"The poisoner's ring given my grandfather by Maximillian when he found their cause was lost," she answered briefly.

Latimer, listening to the cool tones and steady voice, went down on the knees of his soul to this daughter of a hundred Dons, although he thanked the stars for this chance to make his final adieux in public. She might weep and swoon or snap her fingers in his face, Latimer had fancied, but this high-handed counter-play had never suggested itself in connection with the mercurial Azalie. An unwelcome vision of the thin-souled little wife at home turning him back to Azalie, Latimer whispered softly, "I hope the gods have another meeting in store for us, and that you will not—forget."

The rubies in her breast flashed like a jet of blood from a thrust, but the smoke wreath she blew from her lips interposed a moment's merciful veil before her eyes.

"Here's at you again, Latimer," Burke, always to be relied upon to do the right thing at the wrong time, chipped in. "Here's to your safe voyage home and sure return to the Philippines." And as the evening waned and the toasts went around the table, the soprano girl sang to a three-string accompaniment something about love and death and evermore, sometimes on and sometimes off the key.

At last Azalie poised her glass in mid-air.

"Is it a pas seul?" the red-haired girl asked, noticing the tension of her poise.

"Long life to Latimer," some one proposed, seeing the girl's instant's hesitation.

"Long life to the girl I left behind me!" the mal-apropos Burke again interrupted, having caught something of the side-play between Azalie and Latimer during the evening.

With eyes dilating, bosom heaving, radiant, reckless, Azalie faced Latimer.

"Long life to—death!"

The next instant glass and ring crashed upon the table, the wine stains streaming like blood upon the floor.—MARGUERITE STABLER.

Crows as Enemies of Terrapins.

The crow is the evil genius of the turtle just as of the diamond back and other terrapins. When the warm days of spring come and the female terrapins and turtles leave their beds in the marsh, the crow goes on guard, knowing that a season of feasting is at hand. Both terrapins and turtles seek the warm, sandy uplands near the shore to deposit their eggs. A hole is dug several inches deep and from 20 to 30 oblong white eggs are deposited and then the nest is filled or covered with sand. Having neatly piled the sand over the eggs the turtle raises herself just as high as it is possible, then comes down with a heavy thud on the sand. This is continued until the sand is quite hard, when the eggs are left for the sun to hatch.

In the meantime the crow has been on guard, and by means of his sharp bill and strong claws the work of breaking into the treasure house of the unsuspecting turtle is quickly accomplished and the feast is soon over. The crow is considered by many to be the greatest enemy the diamond back has. It is an easily established fact that the crow destroys thousands of the eggs of all kinds of terrapins, not making an exception of the diamond back.

Physicians' Confessions.

"I often wonder," said Dr. Jay F. Schamberg at a recent meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, "how many of our cures are psychological. Some time ago I had a patient with a severe case of eczema. I sent her to another physician to take sea water treatment. I kept her under inspection, seeing her twice a week. Immediately she began to tell me how much the sea water was helping her. She said she was getting better every day, and yet the eczema kept getting worse so far as I could see, and I could see that she was scratching it more all the time."

"I have a better one than that," rejoined Dr. C. E. de M. Sajous. "A man brought his daughter to me for treatment. She had lost her voice. I tried the battery on her, and her voice returned perfectly in a short time. The father was in such glee that he hugged me. When they had gone I happened to look at the battery and saw that the current had not been turned on."

Theology in the Highlands.

The minister's class at the kirk of Tobermory had been reading the story of Joseph and his brethren and it came to the turn of the minister to examine the boys.

The replies to all his questions had been quick, intelligent and correct.

"What great crime did these sons of Jacob commit?"

"They sold their brother Joseph."

"Quite correct. And for how much?"

"Twenty pieces of silver."

"And what added to the cruelty and wickedness of these bad brothers?"

A pause.

"What made their treachery even more detestable and heinous?"

Then a bright little Highlander stretched out an eager hand.

"Well, my man?"

"Please, sir, they sell't him ower cheap."

Too Great a Loss.

Whoever knows anything about the small boy and his pride in his first pair of trousers will recognize the truth of a story the Philadelphia Public Ledger prints.

Tommy was at Sunday-school in his first "real" clothes. A picture of a lot of little angels was before the class, and the teacher asked Tommy if he would not like to be one.

"No, ma'am," replied Tommy, after inspecting the picture.

"Not want to be an angel, Tommy!" reproached the teacher. "Why not?"

"'Cause I'd have to give up my new pants," said Tommy, sadly.

GO IN THE WOODS FOR SPRUCE GUM

There Are Men Who Make a Business of the Trip Into Maine's Wilderness

THEY CALL IT "GOING GUMMING"

From 25 to 50 Work the Maine Woods Each Spring — Leases from the Lumbermen—May Pick $8 Worth in a Day.

In the early days of April from twenty-five to fifty athletic, canvas clad young men start for the up-river woods from Bangor, Me., and nearby towns to collect spruce gum from the more than 20,000,000,000 feet of spruce timbers still standing in the northern forests of Maine.

Not a few of these men are the well to do sons of old families, who go "gumming" partly for profit and partly as a pastime. A majority, however, are trained climbers who know the woods and who break away from sidewalks and electric lights to gain health and money at a time of the year when lumbering operations are drawing to a close and before the streams open up for driving.

Instead of being a solitary and silent man the gum picker as a rule is as talkative as a book agent and as ingratiating as a poor kinsman in straitened circumstances, says the Boston Herald. For, in order to secure exclusive control over the gum territory he desires to monopolize, the picker must claim lease over spruce timber lands whose owners he has never met. Before he can do this he must ingratiate himself into the favor of the camp bosses and their subordinates. A man who can sing a rollicking song or tell a lively story is welcome.

The travelling outfit of the gum picker is very light. A set of steel climbers, such as are used by linemen, a heavy and broad hatchet for cutting off the gum and for scarring the trees for the making of more gum the next year—these with tobacco, pipe and matches, complete his rig. His food and lodging are given to him by the boss of the camp where he chances to stop over night, his cheerful ways and the news he brings from the outer world more than paying for all dues.

The picker who gleans his harvest from the same trees year after year enhances the value of the holding greatly, though this value applies to the gum alone, for the trees are not materially affected. The owners of the woods are too busy to spend time in allotting gum areas, and as the income from gum picking is never large and the time of picking lasts but a few weeks the harvesters cannot afford to pay the fees for drawing the leases, to say nothing of giving tribute for the gum.

A "smart" man working in an old gum orchard of thrifty trees that are scattered widely enough to admit sunlight for ripening and hardening the gum can under fair conditions collect in a day from eight to ten pounds of rough gum, which on cleaning will shrink two pounds, worth $1 a pound in the cities. Before starting out to operate a gum orchard a picker must spend one spring in marking and scarring the trees, so as to make sure of finding gum enough to pay for his labor when he calls around a year later. This is done by climbing a thrifty tree to above the old limbs and high into the sunlight and scarring the south side of the trunk between the whorls of limbs with deep incisions shaped like a V.

The spruce sap exudes from these wounds and moving downward along the cut is dried in the sun until a pitchy crust is formed, which fends off the bits of bark and spills blown about by the wind and prohibits the entrance of inquisitive bees and other insects. Thus protected from harm, the embryo nugget of gum continues to grow from the inside by fresh supplies of resinous sap and to harden from the outside by slow evaporation. The sun goes away south, winter arrives and the sweetening frosts remove the pitchy and acrid taste, leaving from a score to a hundred of sweet and ruddy and crystallized "teats" of genuine spruce gum.

There are good reasons why the harvesters should choose April as the month for the tasks. It is then that the gum is in its ripest and best condition, not so old as to be hard and crumbly, not so young as to be soft and taste of pitch. The scaly crust above the winter snow banks among the trees is then as smooth as glass, carrying all the gum which escapes the hand of the picker into the hollows among the drifts and holding them safely in plain view until they can be picked up. Before the end of May the coming sun will have warmed the tree trunks and set the old wounds to bleeding new sap, thus spoiling the harvest for another year.

If he is an old hand at selling in the city the gum hunter will charge from $1 to $1.50 a pound for his gum. If he is new at the business he may sell to some sharp broker or druggist for 75 cents a pound. If he likes to haggle he will call around from place to place and in a day or more can sell out for $2 a pound.

New Edge to An Old Saw.

The hand that stirs the kettle is the hand that rules the world.—Baltimore Sun.

OPERATION ON A MIDGET

Mrs. Ramsey, Forty-six Inches Tall, and Her Tiny Baby Alive, Well and Progressing.

Philadelphia.—Surgical experts are marvelling over the wonderful outcome of a Caesarian operation performed on Mrs. Lawrence A. Ramsey, who, three weeks afterward, received her friends, and showed them the tiny baby.

Seldom do both mother and child survive this critical operation when the former is of normal stature, and Mrs. Ramsey, who is twenty-five years old, weighs only fifty-seven pounds, and is only forty-six inches tall. Little Miss Ramsey weighed four pounds at birth. Her parents are the midget team in vaudeville, known as Weis and Ramsey, the mother, as "Queen of the Lilliputians," being well known all over the country. She was married to Ramsey about a year ago.

Mrs. Ramsey told her friends of the operation and said:

"I sat up in ten days afterward. On the fifteenth day I walked, and a few days later I left the hospital. The care they gave me was lovely, and I was such an unusual case that ever so many doctors and surgeons came to see me, and they were all very kind and considerate, and said it was so strange they would not have believed it if they had not seen for themselves."

HUNT FOR MEANEST MAN ENDS.

Sarcastic Mount Vernon Shopkeeper Fined and Sign Must Come Down.

White Plains, N. Y.—Old Scrooge might be a philanthropic Carnegie alongside certain tightwads in Mount Vernon, but William Friedberg has no license to determine publicly who are the men who would squeeze a dollar until the eagle yelled "Help! I'm melting!" For conducting a voting contest to determine the meanest man in Mount Vernon Friedberg, who keeps a cigar store there, was fined $5 by Judge Platt here. A warning went with the fine.

Friedberg lives in Astoria, but does business in Mount Vernon. He placed in his window a placard: "Come in and vote for the meanest man in Mount Vernon!" This was followed by a list of names. Conspicuous in the lot were the Mayor and Chief of Police. Then came many solid and staid citizens. After every name was a number signifying the votes the owner of the name had received so far.

Great was the wrath of the so-called "meanest men." Friedberg was ordered to take the sign out of the window, but he refused to do so. His indictment for libel followed. In court he pleaded guilty, but asserted he did not know he was violating any law.

SHEEP LEADS A DANCE.

Heads the Grand March at Butchers Association Festivities.

Wilmington, Del.—At the annual ball of the Wholesale and Retail Butchers' Association the grand march was led by a sheep.

The sheep, which readily obeys the word of command, is a pet owned by H. T. Derry. It was decorated with gold and silver trimmings, and as the orchestra struck up the opening strains of the march the sheep strutted down the ballroom floor followed by the long line of men and women in attendance. The animal led the marchers through the figures of the march without a mistake.

COAL FIELDS WILL LAST.

Expert Geologist Says Pennsylvania Mines Are Good for 80 Years.

New York City.—Prof. Wm. Griffith, a Pennsylvania mining expert and geologist, a witness in the suit of the government against the anthracite coal carrying railroads, estimates the supply of coal under ground in the Pennsylvania fields at 2,229,201,650 tons and would last only about 84 years. He made this estimate for the banking firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons, who wanted to know conditions before buying coal bonds.

The Minister Wears Overalls.

Marceline, Mo.—This town a short time since voted out saloons. Rev. Chas. E. Petree gave great influence in ridding the community of these places, and as he was walking down the street he passed by where the fixtures of the "White Elephant" were being loaded in drays awaiting shipment. The saloonkeeper, seeing him, asked the preacher if he would vote a man out of town, and then refuse to help him move. Rev. Petree went home, put on a pair of overalls, and was soon back helping to load the goods.

Woman Plans Tramp in Africa.

London.—Miss Charlotte Mansfield, a young writer, sailed for Cape Town with the intention of starting on a lonely tramp of eight thousand miles toward Cairo. Two thousand miles of the journey will be through the wilds of Central Africa. Miss Mansfield's only escort will be thirty native carriers.

A South Carolina Wedding.

Winnsboro, N. C.—Mr. A. D. Sanders and Miss Zulu Hollis of Great Falls drove into town Monday at noon and went at once to the residence of the Rev. A. J. Foster who united them in marriage while still sitting in the buggy.

Hatpin Length Limited by Law.

Salem, Ore.—A bill prohibiting the wearing of hatpins in excess of ten inches was passed by the State legislature.

THE PADLOCKED REVOLVER.

Novel Sight for a Man Unaccustomed to Shooting Galleries.

"Maybe it was because I don't go around much among shooting galleries that this sight seemed strange to me," said a man who commonly stays pretty close at home, "but in this gallery it certainly did surprise me to see a big revolver secured to the counter by a padlock.

"They had a lot of rifles there, magazine rifles, these all lying with their muzzles toward the targets handily across the board, but that one big revolver was padlocked down so that nobody could pick it up until it had been unlocked. I wondered at that. Were they afraid somebody would carry it off?

"That seemed scarcely likely, for it was as big as a cannon, a .44, and a man would hardly try to slip a gun like that in his pocket with the gallery man standing by. But pretty soon a man wanted to fire this big revolver and when he came to handle it I thought that perhaps we could see the reason why it was kept chained.

"The rifles were long enough so that when you threw the muzzle of one up it went above your head and above those of the bystanders; but big as it was the revolver could still be thrown up to a point where by careless handling you might shoot yourself or somebody else with it. Maybe that was the reason why they kept the big revolver chained, so that people couldn't pick it up and handle it. True, it would be supposed to be unloaded when lying not in use, but somebody who had used it might have left a cartridge in it, and, loaded or unloaded, a gun is a dangerous thing to handle; you never can tell.

"Anyhow this big revolver when not in use was kept padlocked to the counter."

In the Heat of Battle.

There had been a hotly contested football game between the Steam Rollers of the Benjamin Franklin School and the Avalanches of the George Washington School. It was won by the Avalanches. After the game was over and the contestants had returned to their various homes, one of the heroes of the winning team complained of a feeling of soreness in the lower part of his neck.

"I didn't feel it until just now," he said, "but it hurts like sixty!"

His father examined it. It began to swell, and was very sore to the touch.

"I believe your collar-bone is broken, my boy," said his father.

A surgeon was hastily summoned, and made an examination.

"Yes," he said, "the bone is fractured. How did it happen, Walter? Do you remember anything about it?"

"Why, yes," answered the boy. "I remember that when I tackled Skinny Morgan I fell on top of him, and I heard something crack, but I thought it was his collar-bone."

Melody on the Farm.

If you like music and pretty pictures, you can have them at your will by getting up early on the farm and listening to the songs of the birds and all the signs and sounds of nature's resurrection. You can hear the chickens, the cows and the hogs—the neighing horses as the farmer comes with their feed. You can hear the voices at the lot—as the boys or the hired hands draw water for the stock and make ready for the day. Then, as the first long golden lance of light strikes down across the silent fields, you can see all the life and bustle of another opening day. And all of it is sweet, and bringeth peace and joy—as we find out sometimes when we have left it and pine for it again.—Sylvania (Ga.) Telephone.

Health and Mountain Climbing.

If women (and men, too) would take suitable exercise, eat moderately and slowly, and get all the fresh air possible, they would not in middle life acquire figures so ungainly, feel so averse to physical effort, or drop off with heart failure. Even stair-climbing is better than nothing; for the last year or two, though there is an elevator, I have done four flights several times a day. Reasonable mountain climbing will bring or preserve health, joy and youth up to really old age. It does not require great muscle and brawn, nor the overtraining which strains the organs and compels continued exercise or collapse. Its victories over nature leave no sting; the paths are open to all.—Annie S. Peck in Collier's.

Caught on the Rebound.

The old man was lecturing his more or less wayward son on the evils of getting up late in the morning.

"Remember," he said, "that it was the early bird that caught the worm."

"But how about the worm, dad?" queried the youth, who thought he had his sire up in the air. "Where did his reward for getting up early come in?"

"I am informed," replied the old man gravely, "that the worm was on his way home—hadn't been in bed at all."

And there being nothing more to say, the young man said nothing.

Fogs and Wireless Telegraphy.

It is one of the many marvels of wireless telegraphy that the ether waves which carry its messages, unlike light waves, suffer no absorption in mist or fog. Quite the opposite, in fact, is the case, for the effect on them of clear sunlight is so marked that they can be sent with equal initial power only less than half the distance by day as by night. For this reason press dispatches and long-distance messages sent by wireless telegraphy are, whenever possible, committed to the either waves after sunset.

CAUSED MUCH COMMOTION

They have had more trouble at our meeting house.

Last Sunday Rev. Mr. Moody was just beginning his sermon and had uttered the words, "Brethren, I wish to direct your attention this morning to the fourth verse of the twelfth chapter of Saint—" when a hen emerged from the recess beneath the pulpit. As she had just laid an egg, she interrupted Mr. Moody to announce the fact to the congregation; and he stopped short as she walked out into the aisle screeching: Kuk-kuk-kuk-kuk-te-ko! Kuk-kuk-kuk-kuk-te-ko!"

Mr. Moody contemplated her for a moment, and then concluded to go on; but the sound of his voice seemed to provoke her to rivalry, and so she put on a pressure of five or six pounds to the square inch, and made such a racket that the preacher stopped again and said,

"Will Deacon Grimes please remove that disgraceful chicken from the meeting house?"

The deacon rose and proceeded with the task. He first tried to drive her toward the door, but she dodged him, and still clucking vigorously, got under the seat in the front pew. Then the deacon seized his umbrella and scooped her out into the aisle again, after which he tried to "shoo" her toward the door, but she darted into a pew, hopped over the partition, came down in the opposite pew, and in the side aisle, making a noise like a steam planing mill. The deacon didn't like to climb over after her, so he went around, and just as he got into the side aisle the hen flew over in the middle aisle again. Then the boys in the gallery laughed and the deacon began to grow red in the face.

At last Mr. Binns came out of his pew to help, and as both he and the deacon made a dash at the chicken from opposite directions, she flew up with a wild cluck to the gallery and perched on the edge, while she gave excited expression to her views by emitting about 500 clucks a minute. The deacon flung a hymn book at her to scare her down again, but he missed her and hit Billy Jones, a Sunday school scholar, in the eye. Then another boy in the gallery made a dash at her, and reached so far over that he tumbled and fell on Mrs. Miskey's summer bonnet, whereupon she said out loud that he was predestined to the gallows.

The crash scared the hen, and she flew over and roosted on the stovepipe that ran along just under the ceiling, fairly howling with fright. In order to bring her down the deacon and Mr. Binns both beat on the lower part of the pipe with their umbrellas, and at the fifth or sixth knock the pipe separated and about 40 feet of it came down with a crash, emptying a barrel or two of last winter's soot over the congregation.

There were women in the congregation who went home looking as if they had been working in a coal mine and wishing they could stab Deacon Grimes without being hanged for murder.

The hen came down with the stovepipe, and as she flew by Mr. Binns he made a dash at her with his umbrella and knocked her clear through a $15 pane of glass, where upon she landed in the street and hopped off clucking insanely. Then Mr. Moody adjourned the congregation.

They are going to expel the owner of that hen from church when they discover his identity.

Very Tempting.

A man was brought before a justice of the peace charged with the offense of a kissing a young woman "by force and violence, and against her will."

The young lady, who was very handsome, gave her testimony in a modest and straightforward manner, after which his honor gave the following decision: "The court in this case sympathizes with the defendant, and will therefore discharge him, without fine, imprisonment or reprimand, because the court while this case has been in progress has been obliged to hold on to both arms of his chair to keep from kissing the complainant himself."

Has Many Crowns.

The Czar has as many crowns as a fashionable lady has hats. He is regarded by his people as a religious as well as a secular monarch, and therefore has crowns for every possible state occasion. The Russian imperial crown is modeled after a patriarchial miter. Five magnificent diamonds, resting on a base glowing rubs, or the cross at the summit. Diamonds and pearls of utmost perfection render this crown unrivaled among all others, and there is one sapphire in it which is said to be the finest stone of its kind ever mined.

Smile's Face Value.

Although most of us would hesitate to express what might be termed the face value of the "modern smile," we certainly realize at times that it is a form of currency which is depreciating. In the "modern smile" we recognize the crude, official thing which neither illuminates, cheers, nor bridges awful gaps of silence. It may savor of suggesting a wave of imbecility to declare that we ought all to smile more; but is is certainly true that the charm of a woman's smile was once esteemed even above beauty.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

THE GOLDEN RULE IN PRACTICE.

International Bible Lesson for Aug. 29, '09—(1 Cor. 13: 1-13).

Some years ago a ship was bound from Manila to Singapore. She took an Eastern passage among the Philippines, being eighty days on the voyage. A brig had sailed some time before, called the Armador, laden with cocoanut oil. A few days after the departure of the Manila ship, while there was a strong breeze, and a rough sea, the surface became all at once as smooth as a mill pond, although the breeze continued. On looking over the side, the crew discovered that they were sailing through a sea of oil. They continued in this oil track for three days. On arriving at her destination, it was found that the Armador had arrived a little while before with some of the oil casks broken, and that her sailors had been continually pumping oil out of the hold into the sea. On comparing logs, it appeared that when the oily surface was first seen, the two ships were at least two hundred miles apart. Such is the effect of oil upon the troubled waters.

Love, a Lubricant.

Now, in our lesson for to-day, Paul says that love has the same power over the stormy passions of life. He gives a list of things we are forbidden to do—the second table of the commandments, and then says that love is the secret of our ability to keep them. "Love is the fulfilling of the law." If we have love, of the right kind, and enough of it, we need not worry about our ability to keep every one of the commandments. Love is the golden rule in practice. It is a wonderful pacifier. A little love will go a long way in calming a troubled scene, and stilling angry passions. Let us but carry a large cargo of the oil of love, and when the storms are raging around us, keep the pumps working, pouring heaven's pacificator upon the troubled waters.

"It is love that thou lackest, thou poor old world!
Who shall make thy love hot for thee, frozen old world?
Thou are not happy as thou mightest be,
For the love of dear Jesus is little in thee.

Thus F. W. Faber sings the truth divinely stated,—"the greatest of these is love."

Love, a Mantle.

Suppose we should insist upon making the best of one another! Every one has his weakness, his faults, and we may make the worst of these by critically fixing our attention constantly upon them. The caricaturist sees everything twisted, distorted, exaggerated, out of proportion; the artist sees the angel in every rough block of marble, and beauty everyhere. The difference is in the men, in their eyes, what they are looking for. Love is not blind, but love carries a mantle, and like Noah's son's "Walks backward, with averted face, and hides the shame." By loving whatever is lovable in others, and there is no one who has not some lovely traits, love will flow back from them to us, and life will become a pleasure, rather than a pain, earth will be transformed, and we shall be unconsciously changed into His image, whose name is love.

Only love can do this. To delight in the graces and veil the defects of the person who opposed your plans, whose peculiar infirmities grate on the sensibilities, and from whose conspicuous faults your whole being recoils, is the highest summit of love.

But that is the only true, real love, and its exercise stamps the possessor as being heaven-born.

Give water to thy thirsty foe,
The sandal tree, as if to prove
How sweet to conquer hate by love
Perfumes the ax that lays it low."

Love, Self-Sacrificing.

In the Boston Public library there has just been unveiled a picture by a noted artist, entitled "The Redemption." It is a delineation of the crucified Christ. The painter, in order to tell the story of the self-sacrificing love of the Son of God, has represented at the foot of the cross a coiled serpent, pressed under the feet of Christ. It is the picture of divine love, surrendering itself to death, that it might bruise the serpent's head, and by so doing redeem the race from sin. Suppose he had stood upon his rights, had allowed those who had sinned to take the consequences, had sat in conscious rectitude far off, referring to men in tones of pity, but lifting no finger to relieve them. He might have done so. He was under no obligation to do otherwise. It was pure benevolence, unmerited favor, free grace and dying love, which caused him to "bear our sins in His own body on the tree."

Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

DRIES HAIR QUICKLY.

Tube Holds It Outstretched While Electricity Supplies Heat.

One thing that makes the washing of the hair a troublesome proceedure for so many women, and which also prevents them from enjoying surf

bathing, is the length of time it takes the hair to dry. This difficulty is overcome by the drying apparatus invented by a New York man, which will dry the hair thoroughly in a few minutes. The apparatus consists of a tube leading from a semi-spherical reflector in which are fixed a cluster of electric bulbs. At the front end of the tube is a sheet of flexible waterproof material, with a drawing string so that it can be adujsted over the head, while the hair is stretched out at length along the tube and the electric lights turned on. It takes a very short time for the heat thus generated to dry the hair as well as an hour or two in the sunshine would do. Far-sighted folk at seashore resorts will lay in a stock of these dryers and rob the ocean of the terrors it holds for milady who is particular about her hair.

Household Suggestions.

A warm poultice of strong hops and vinegar bound on an aching ear will give instant relief.

A teaspoonful of strong lime-water will cure the worst case of colic.

To restore black lace, use a strong solution of vinegar and water. Rinse in cold coffee and iron while damp, with a piece of flannel between iron and lace.

A traditional Virginia cure for ague is nine scoops of water in the hollow of the right hand from a cold spring, three mornings before sunrise, followed by a cup of strong coffee with lemon juice. This is positively claimed to be a never-failing remedy.

Hop-yeast thickened with pulverized charcoal will cure any case of gangrene. Change poultices regularly each night and morning.

To destroy proud flesh, heat large shells from either sea or lake, cool and pulverize very fine, then sprinkle on sore. A far better remedy than burnt alum.

To remove grease from wood, freely apply a strong solution of saltpetre and immediately wash off with cold soft water.

To restore India rubber to its natural pliancy, soak half an hour in one part ammonia and two parts cold water.—Aunt Fannie.

A Young Woman's Opinion of Men.

Is the American young man conceited? Ask me something hard. His chief form of entertainment is by paying long, stupid calls. If he were not conceited he would know that we do not enjoy it, although for the name and fame of popularity we endure them. He spends long evenings in discoursing upon his own superior talents and pursuits, while we smile, admire and applaud, sometimes fortifying our positions with a chafing dish spread, for the chafing dish is invaluable as a social asset nowadays.

Sometimes our patience and our efforts are rewarded. Sometimes, on rare occasions, we are "taken out." A girl who has made considerable study of the subject, however, says "it takes at least ten 'sit in the parlor' calls to pay for at least one trip to the theatre." Now, this does not mean that he is stingy; he merely thinks his own company furnishes all the entertainment possible.

Turn-Overs for Comfortables.

Silkoline and delicate colored comfortables are too quickly soiled across the top where they come in contact with the hands and face. Even the upper sheet, turned over, will not stay in place to protect the edge. I recently tried a simple expedient: I took a slip of sheeting, just the width of the comfortable I wished to protect, and finished the end which folded over the top, like a fancy sheet with hand-embroidered initial and button-holed edge. The slip was about eighteen inches long, and doubled over the edge. This I basted to the top of the comfortable and it looks like an elaborate finishing touch to my pretty silk comfortable, yet can be frequently removed for laundering. —C. M. R., Wisconsin.

Hot Weather Bathing.

Remember in hot weather that you are cooler after a hot bath than one that is ice cold. The hot water draws the blood to the surface, making the skin moist and cool; a cold bath induces rapid circulation, which means extra heat.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1909.

The Zoological Press Bulletin

of the Division of Zoology, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Timely Topics of Plants and Pests Discussed Weekly. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

APPRECIATION OF BULLETINS.

Prof. H. A. Surface, the State Zoologist, is in receipt of many letters of approbation concerning the bulletins of the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The following words of encouragement from Mr. George H. Eisenhart, a successful farmer of Skippack, Montgomery county, Pa., are greatly appreciated:

"Your Bulletin for June on 'Plant Pest Treatment' is at hand. I wish to say that it is the best bulletin that I have received from you. It treats of every plant on the farm, and in a concise manner, so that it takes but a few moments to find out the remedy for any pest, instead of being compelled to wade through a mass of literature.

"I am more pleased with this number than with any of the previous ones, although I received much instruction frow the others. I trust it will be received with enthusiasm by all the farmers of the State, as it is an encyclopedia condensed."

THE MELON APHIS.

The Melon Aphis is one of the many species of plant lice concerning which State Zoologist Surface, at Harrisburg, has received an unusual number of inquiries this year. It is a little dark green insect, sucking the sap from the under sides of the leaves of the melons, especially cantaloupes, and stunting the growth of the vines so that the crop is destroyed. The insects multiply with such remarkable rapidity that when one has started on a plant it will soon produce enough offspring to cover all the leaves of an intested plant or vine.

They start in a colony or group, and sometimes it is a good plan to cut off and destroy the infested leaves or vines. One of the best practical measures to get rid of them is to turn the vines over with a fork, so that the leaves lie upside down, and then spray with a good nozzle and high pressure, applying Whale Oil Soap in solution, in the proportion of one pound of this material to five or six gallons of water. A "Knapsack Sprayer" or a "Compressed Air Sprayer" is very good for this work, and it can be carried among the vines without damage to them. In some cases the operator can succeed very well by using a short extension rod that will permit him to reach the ground without stooping, and carrying an up-turned nozzle, in order to throw the spray liquid up under the leaves to strike the pests. Thorough spraying in this work is essential. Where the leaves are so curled as to effectively protect the aphids, these should at once be picked off and destroyed, either by burning or by crushing under foot.

Some persons have succeeded in fumigating for melon aphids by drawing the vines together on a hill and turning a washtub over them, just after pouring a half teacupful of carbon bisulfide on the ground around the plants within an area that will be covered by the washtub. To make it air-tight, earth can be thrown around the lower edge of the inverted tub. Let the fumigation continue for at least one-half hour. While this is a slow process and can not, therefore, be recommended on an extensive or commercial scale, it will be found to be a good means of protecting a few vines of melons or cucumbers which may be grown in the home garden.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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THE CABBAGE APHIS OR PLANT LOUSE.

At this time of year State Zoologist Surface, at Harrisburg, is receiving an unusual number of inquiries concerning a destructive pest of cabbage, which appears to be working in practically all parts of Pennsylvania and makes itself manifest by curling the leaves, stunting the growth of the plants, and causing them to look as though covered by mildew. A close examination of the infested plants shows that they are covered by hundreds of little gray plant lice or aphids, which especially crowd close together in the curled parts of the leaves and live by injecting a poison into the leaf and sucking out the modified sap.

They are true sucking insects, and can not be killed by the poisons such as Paris green and arsenate of lead, which can safely be applied for the common green cabbage worm. They are the cabbage aphids or plant lice, and are killed either by fumigation with some gas like the fumes of carbon bisulfide in a vessel turned over the plants; or, far better, by spraying with a contact insecticide such as one pound of whale oil soap in five gallons of water, or ten per cent. kerosene emulsion, or strong solutions of soft soap, or very strong tobacco decoctions.

It is necessary in applying the spray that a side-turned nozzle be used on the end of a short extension rod, and that the liquid be applied with considerable pressure, in order to throw it well in among the curled leaves, striking the bodies of all the pests. Those which are not touched by the spray liquid at the time of spraying will not be injured and will increase in multiplication at an alarming rate. The leaves that are so badly curled as to protect the plant lice effectively from contact with the spray liquid should be cut or pulled and and at once destroyed, either by burning or by stamping under foot.

If the spraying is effective the results can be seen within twenty-four hours, and if there should remain any pests alive at the end of that time, it is advisable to repeat the operation with a little stronger material. It is important that all hopelessly stunted, sickly or feeble plants should be gathered and burned by throwing them onto a hot fire; or fed to stock at once, in order to get rid of the pests which they contain.

To Be Remembered.

There is one fact that every Democratic voter, and particularly every Democratic Register or tax Assessor should remember, and that is, that *young men who voted on age last fall MUST be Registered or they can not vote under any circumstances.* Others who have paid a State or County tax within two years may be able to swear in their votes, if they are not upon the Registry, but the voter who cast his first ballot in 1908 has no possible chance to do this. He is not upon any duplicate, has no tax assessed against him, and consequently cannot qualify to having paid a tax, as is necessary where voters are left off the Registry. By failing to register he practically and effectually disfranchises himself. There is *no way* by which he can vote, and Democrats should remember and see that every young Democrat who voted on age in 1908, is upon the polling list of 1909. And this must be seen to before the evening of September first. Don't forget this.

Woman's Home Companion for September.

A big section of the unusually big number is devoted to fashions. Experts in Paris and famous tailors and milliners in the United States have, with Grace Margaret Gould's knowledge of the American woman's tastes, made the issue one that women will preserve for many months. Not only gowns, coats, hats and waists, but the important little things, shoes, hosiery, fabrics, trimmings, coiffures—all are exhaustively handled.

There are plenty of good stories in the issue for these last hot days—stories by Octave Thanet, Mrs. John Van Vorst, Katharine Holland Brown, Mary Heaton Vorse, and others, illustrated by such artists as James Montgomery Flagg and Alice Barber Stephens. Kate Douglas Wiggin's serial story of the Shakers, "Susanna and Sue," is also in this issue. For the theatre-goer, Walter Prichard Eaton's article, "The Decent Stage," will prove a splendid guide, giving a list of the good, clean, successful plays that will appear outside of New York this fall.

In "Reluctant Parentage" Dr. Woods Hutchinson startles us with new ideas about the "Race Suicide" question. He shows all the aspects of this big problem and eventually proves that it isn't really a problem at all.

Marion Harland, in her pilgrimage through Europe, has met "Little Boy Blue," and tells his sad little story.

William H. McElroy contributes a number of stories about Edward Everett Hale that have the charm, humor and sweetness that pervade everything connected with Doctor Hale.

We hear constantly the cry that our daughters are being taken from home, but seldom a practical plan to bring them back. Katharine Eggleston's article in this issue suggests a plan and a good one.

There are a number of articles that should be cut out and pasted in scrap books: "The Successful Aquarium," "How to Make Candle-Shades," "Furuiture Made at Home," "Small Fruits."

The children's department is even bigger than usual. There are many pages devoted to embroidery and other hand work. Fannie Merritt Farmer's cooking pages are full of new ideas, and all the other regular departments are as good as they always are.

Free Scholarship.

Any young man or woman who is a bonafide patron of this paper may secure free instruction in Music or Elocution.

The Rochester Conservatory of Music, with the desire to stimulate the study of these arts, offers scholarships to applicants from the State of Pennsylvania, valued at $100 each, and good for a term of twenty weeks beginning with the opening of the School year, September 15, 1909, in any of the following departments: Voice, Violin, Piano, Public School Music and Elocution. These Scholarships are awarded upon competition which is open to any one desiring a musical or literary education.

Anyone wishing to enter the competition or desiring information should write to Mr. James S. Shaw, Business Manager of the Rochester Conservatory of Music, Rochester, N. Y., before September 6, 1909.

The Evolution of Clothes.

The appearance of civilized man, his hands and head protruding from cylinders of cloth, as a turtle's from beneath his carapace, imbues the savage breast with curiosity, envy and fear. "You lived, sir, in the Victorian age—a period essentially cylindrical," says a tailor to the hero of Mr. Wells' "When the Sleeper Wakes." Nevertheless, all these unmeaning cylinders and rolls of superfluous cloth we carry upon our backs once had some meaning. For instance, the two buttons and the rudimentary tails of the morning coat, and the vestigal tails of the sack coat, are reminders of the time when the long tails were looped up to enable the wearer to ride without sitting upon his clothes. Similarly the buttons upon the sleeves originated with the time when the coat and shirt formed one garment, whose sleeves were tucked up when the wearer "got busy." Men's clothing buttons over from left to right; women's from right to left.

Hard Working French Schoolboys.

French children are often on their way to school a little after seven o'clock in the morning. If they have concluded their lessons by nine o'clock in the evening it is only by dint of great application.

Young men studying for the higher professions have appointments at five o'clock in the morning in summer time; otherwise they cannot accomplish the mountain of work that lies before them. In all branches of art the labor of the tyro is immense At the Conservatoire the strenuous life is carried to a point which provokes the astonishment even of laborious German students.

Overwork.

Overwork seldom kills anybody but farmers' wives. The few men in the world who drive themselves into overwork thrive on it and write their names on the roll of fame because of it. When the world says that a man has broken down from overwork it tells a polite falsehood, usually. People break down from overworry, overhurry, overdrinking, oversmoking, overeating and overfoolishness of many other kinds, but seldom from overworking. The energy needed to do an ordinary man's daily work is insignificant alongside the energy he devotes to secondary things.—Newark (N. J.) News.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia County.

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Abraham Stine, late of the Town of Bloomsburg.

To the heirs, Mary Stine, Bloomsburg, Pa., Sarah S. Billman, Liverpool, Perry County, Pa., Isabella Mourey, Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Pa., Edward Stine, 36 North 8th Street, Reading, Pa., Jane Chrisman, Bloomsburg, Pa., Hattie Yeager, Bloomsburg, Pa., Mary Jones, Sagan, Northumberland County, Pa., Jessie E. Stine, Bloomsburg, Pa,

Description of the premises in question is as follows: All that certain house and lot situated in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., beginning at the northwest corner of West First street, and Murry Alley, thence westwardly along said First street eighty-six feet to a corner, and land of J. H. Geiger, thence northwest along the said land, one hundred feet to the eastern bank of Fishing Creek, thence eastwardly along said creek one hundred feet, to the place of beginning, whereon are erected a Double Frame House and out-buildings.

Take notice, that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of the County of Columbia, aforesaid, a writ of partition has issued from said Court to the Sheriff of the said county, returnable on the 4th Monday of September Term of the said Court, being September 27th, 1909, and that the inquest will meet for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said decedent on Friday, September 17th, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, upon the premises, at which time and place you are requested to be present, if you see proper.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 16, 1909.
8-19-4t.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SPECIAL EXCURSION

TO

ATLANTIC CITY, CAPE MAY

ANGLESEA
OCEAN CITY

WILDWOOD
SEA ISLE CITY

HOLLY BEACH
AVALON

New Jersey.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1909.

$4.75 ROUND TRIP
Via Delaware River Bridge.

$4.50 ROUND TRIP
Via Market Street Wharf.

FROM EAST BLOOMSBURG.

Tickets Good Returning Within Ten Days. Stop-over Allowed at Philadelphia.

Covers Labor Day at the Seashore.

BEST BATHING IN THE SEASON.

For full information concerning leaving time of trains, consult small hand bills, or nearest Ticket Agent

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

8 19 26.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

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Bloomsburg, Pa.

Summer Goods Greatly Reduced

In order to open our Fall Stock with an entirely changed store, we are closing out everything in Summer Goods at prices most interesting to every buyer. Our new plan of doing business is to sell to every buyer at the same price and to open every season with entirely fresh stocks. No old goods at any time.

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The R. E. Hartman Store

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Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

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TO

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September 8, 22, and October 6, 1909

Round-Trip Rate $7.30 From EAST BLOOMSBURG.

Tickets good going on train leaving 11:45 A. M., connecting with SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches running via the

PICTURESQUE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY ROUTE.

Tickets good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS, including date of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.

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J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

6-24-15t

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